HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 17 7— BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 28 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
30 July	RANPURA –		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ –		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA –		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20 837
14 ,,	RANPURA –		16 60
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * –	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,985
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China and Japan
	CHITRAL.	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
29th July	VASNA –	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi at Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Tel. No. 22907

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,539
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 8-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remmeration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisi Street Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bulcharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

WATSON'S HOTEL BUILDING, Esplanade Road, decent and airy OFFICES and FLATS to LET. Lift, lights, fans and modern convenience. Rent reduced. Apply AGENT there.
C R366

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindus, an airy and commodious FLAT on the third floor at Girgaum Back Road in the Old Post Office Lane. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
C R364

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong. Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit H. LEE, Bundhole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandhole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 26th day of July 1927, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1927 at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of August 1927 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of July 1927.

BY ORDER,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1927.

29072

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 26th day of July 1927, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1927 at the rate of Rs. 3 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of August 1927 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of July 1927.

BY ORDER,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1927.

29073

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 26th day of July 1927, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1927 at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of August 1927 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of July 1927.

BY ORDER,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1927. 29071

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POONA ART EXHIBITION
AUGUST 20-27.

Exhibits must be sent on or before August 7 to the HONY. SECRETARY, Mr. S. H. Godbole, Council Hall, Poona.

29053

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI SYED STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY the 16th day of August, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the owner thereof Bai Bayabai daughter of Gulamsaheb Mandlekar and with the consent of Piaralli Mooraj, Ismailbhai Peerbhai and Gulam Hoosein Valli Mahomed Devji as present holders of the indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January 1900 as varied by Agreement dated 12th May 1924.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kazi Sayed Street Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Cadestral Survey about 93 square yards and registered by the Collector under Collector's Old No. 700, New No. 3167. Old Survey No. 7/192, New Survey No. 2723 and Cadestral Survey No. 968 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1453 Old Street No. 241-243 and New Street No. 15 and which said premises are bounded on the North by the property of Lavji Tejsey on the South by the property belonging to the estate of the Late Keshavji Jadhavji on the East by a sweeper's passage and on the West by the said Kazi Street otherwise known as Narsi Nath's Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker Attorneys for the owner or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Usman
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1406
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'THE GOLD FISH'
7 Reels
Famous Stage Success Now a Screen Hit
Do you want to win a husband?
Do you want silk jewels love?
SEE
"THE GOLD FISH"
Many a man thinks his heart is busted when only his headgear is cracked.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
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Girgaum Back Road.

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TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
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MOTOR CAR
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ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Opened 1 Point lower—Improved on Bull support and short covering—Heavy liquidation at the advance—Futures 14 to 16 Points lower—Range 29 Points—Spot 15 Points off at 18.80.

LOCAL:—Advanced on buying owing to reported damage Broach crop—Strong Liverpool. Closed unusuallyFirm—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 26th inst.

N. Y.—October highest 19.15 (10.32 a.m.) lowest 18.86 (at the close.)

Market declined on long liquidation at the advance.

Liverpool.—9 a.m. slightly warmer—light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama and Texas Gulf Coast.

Liverpool—8.40 p.m. Light rains Eastern belt. Our travelling man wires—"In South Central Texas heavy deterioration owing weevil and shedding.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26th inst.

Market affected unfavourably by considerable long liquidation. Our reports state weevil damage increasing, emphasizing necessity favourable weather to check further serious damage.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 26th inst.

"Market advanced in sympathy with New York owing to unfavourable weather reports New York Operators have been principle buyers to-day feeling here is not bullish —Grunning—".

"Market now very erratic but probably higher eventually account weevil complaints —Reiss—".

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"General feeling: Bullish news discounted for the time being."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends (5-20 p.m.)

"America continues buying."

Liverpool 26th inst:—

"Have received the following cable from Alexandria Egypt:—Government commenced selling stocks."

"New York cables:—Market acts tired."

"With short intermission market continues preponderating responsive to bullish influences. Crop progressing favourably. Weevil development probably largely exaggerated. Little damage yet reported. Our opinion shared by many that fundamental specially reduction in consumption at higher prices and increasing carry over becoming operative after the first report will produce coupled with hedging lower market barring accident.

AMERICANS:

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

The New York futures market opened 1 point lower but improved on bull support and short covering influenced by reports of deterioration of the crop in Texas. Prices registered an advance of 16 points from he opening level, when heavy long liquidation caused a sudden change in the outlook and prices closed at the lowest of the day. The weather map showed weather slightly warmer with light rains in the Eastern Belt. Futures closed at a decline of 14 to 16 ponts. Spot Cotton declined 15 points at 18.80c.

The New Orleans futures market had a sympathetic easing tendency and closed 11 to 12 points lower. Spot prices lost 10 points and closed at 18.51c.

The Liverpool futures market opened 12 to 13 points higher in sympathy with overnight New York prices and ruled steady. In the later trading prices improved on better New York opening advices, but the feeling was rather less bullish. Market closed at an advance of 18 to 17 points. Spot Cotton was up by 13 point to 10-15d. per lb. with fairly large sales of ready cotton estimated 10,000 Bables.

Empire Cotton Contracts closed at a gain of 18 to 19 points.

Despite better undertone in American futures, the Egyptian ring mas quiet with some realising. Futures closed 27 to 30 points lower with Sakillaridis F. G. F. Spot unchanged at 1980d. per lb.

While long liquidation is coming out at the top of every new high level, the feeling still continues bullish and private cables are expecting higher prices eventually on account of weevil complaints. Private Crop estimates will soon be issued, influencing on the trend of the values and looking to the reports received at the end of the last month, we doubt they will indicate serious damage to the Crop.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

Following easier New York advices. The local market opened at Rs. 380 for Broach April-May delivery. Owing to excessive rains in Broach district and North area, it is reported that the Cotton crop is damaged. These reports caused impressive buying by Commission houses and Operators. Prices advanced to Rs. 384-8 when some realising checked the advance and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	364-8	367	364-8	366-8
Broach A.-M.	380	384-8	380	383-8
Oomra D.-J.	367	368	367	367
Bengal D.-J.	333	334	333	333-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

Liverpool opened 13 points lower but later cables showed strong at 2 to 4 points higher. Local market opened firm and improved on Commission houses and Japanese buying. There was scarcity of Sellers and the market closed unusually firm as under:—

Broach J.-A.	368-8	373	369-8	372-8
Broach A.-M.	386-8	390-4	386-8	389-8
Oomra D.-J.	369	373	369	372-8
Bengal D.-J.	335	338	335	338

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 27.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	209	12.800

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
October	236.10—1.00
January	241.90—0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay July 27.

Bengal 333 D/J.
Broach 383 A/M.
Broach 366 J/A.
Oomra 367 D/J.
Bengal
S. P.
Rajputana

Broach	377	373	367	362
S. D.	384	380	374	368
P. A.	387	380	373	367
K. V.	372	369	364	359
Dholera	367	364	359	354
Kalajin	373	369	364	359
Cutch	379	375	371	366
Surat	435	431	427	
Rajpipla	430	426	422	
Navsari	445	441	437	
Oomra No. 3	366	362	358	352
S. P. No. 1	378	374	370	364
S. P. No. 2	372	368	364	358
Khandesh				
Kathia				
Southern Western		366	362	358
Comptah		394	390	386

TE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 27.

Otorseeds De'ivery September Opening 48, Highest 48/15, Lowest 48/6, Closing 48/8.

Otorseeds Delivery May Opening 46/, Highest 46/6, Lowest 45/8, Closing 45/9.

Conseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6 Highest 4/6/6, Closing 4/6/3.

Gaudnut Seeds Delivery July 57/12, Closing 57/12.

Gaudnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/6, Closing 54/7.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay July 27.

200 alli Bros. Broach 378
100 alli Bros. Nizamabad 871
200 pan Cotton & Co. Gujrat 355/358
100 lkart Bros. Khamakiya 365
100 akarshi Ranshi Berar 360
500 rrimbhai Mill Conatah 373
100 vomankwa Kapasin 340
100 vomankwa Latur 340.
100 bburin & Co. Indore 355
100 hinstone Mill Comptahold 350
100 habhai Nathoo Ellichpur 370/372
100 Jinchand Damjee Bijapur 350

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 27

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,14,033	2,91,148
Central India	1093	3,07,569	3,77,888
Barsi and Nagar		2,02,791	2,22,883
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,913	74,101
Berar	242	5,71,825	4,75,986
Central Provinces	413	2,29,339	2,46,447
Total Oomras	1748	16,94,520	16,88,458
Dholera	107	2,08,835	2,80,377
N.W. Provinces ..		58271	129648
Rajputana ..	273	60,881	1,11,569
Sind-Punjab ..		1,16,781	2,43,868
Broach	105	2,39,073	3,12,739
Coompta & Dhamnar	277	1,33631	1,47902
Westerns-Northerns	115	69,224	101,715
Cocoanada ..		407	2 984
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		39,232	62,603
Persian	132	4,718	4, 59
American		364,438	17257
Egyptian and African	1296	86,475	76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,347
Total	4013	30,77,163	32,33 559

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st July

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,299	3,73,65-	5,19, 90
Japan & China	5,460	14,43,471	17,2-,363
Coast Ports ..	450	23,510	22,939
Up-country by Rail		1,62,053	97,649
At cost in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,651	35,043
Total	8 209	20,26,323	24.03,984

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 27.

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/16d. lower. Local market fluctuated with a narrow range with small business. Closing prices per Bullion Broker's Asso. Ltd. were as under:—

Ready	59/4/6			
Shravan	59/8/0	59/8/0	59/4/0	59/4/0
Bhadrwa	59/8/6	59/8/6	59/5/0	59/5/0

Tone of London Silver:—

Dull India bought China sold. China was a seller at higher rate. Undertone easier but sellers not pressing.

National Bank Bar Gold	21 10 9
Shanghai Exchange	2-6.7/8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 27.

The market continues quiet but steady.

Ready	21 8 0
Shravan	21 7 9
Bhadarwa	21 8 0
Sovereigns	13 7 0
National Bank	21 10 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 27

B. C./RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1 5 13|16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27 32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130. 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.08.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady. Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 27

3 Months 4/3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2/1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Penny per cwt. in Java Sugar prices (Forward Positions). Jamnagar C.I.F. Rates are unaltered today around yesterday's closing price-levels. Kantas in the local market will remain inactive to-morrow being Amavasya Holiday.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|10 per F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha Sh. 14|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. June Sh. 14|2 per F.B.H.
Shipment July|Aug|Sept. Sh. 14|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct|Nov|Dec. Sh. 14|7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Sh. 14|11. per cwt. F. B. H.
Jagnagar C.I.F.:—
Shipment. July|Aug|Sep9t. Sh. 15|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Sh. 15|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar Jan|Feb|Mar. Sh 15|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 14|14 per F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 14|8 per
Tone: Weak.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 27

		Ready Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	335/38
„ Fine	32-/30 Nov. + 27/8 Dec. + 17/	
„ F. G.	„	323/25
Jind-Punjab Fine	„	325/28
„ F. G.	„	320/23
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	363/65
Nagpur	363-65 Nov. + 34/Dec + 22/3	
Yeotmal	„	350/63
Arvi	360-63 Nov + 25/6 De + 14-5	
Amraoti		355/58
Khamgaon-Akola	355/58 Nov + 18/9 De + 8-9	
Mulkapur	„	353-55
Khandesh	353/55 Nov. + 10/Dec. + 2	
Muthia Fine		345-48 5/6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	355-60
Purna Average	„	350
Parbhani/Sailu	„	353
Indore/Ujjain	„	355/58
Burwah Sanavad		353/55
Broach Fine M.G.,		367/70
F.G.,		360
Westerns Good M.G		358-60
„ H.G.	„	
Cambodia Fine J G		390/400
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		373/75
Compta F.G.M.G.		375/78
Dhollera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 26.

October	18.86—.14
December	19.10—.16
January	19.18—.14
March	19.38—.15
May	19.52—.15
Middling Spot	18.80—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 26.

October	18.80—.11
January	19.10—.12
Middling Spot	18.51—.10

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-30 a.m.
(As known at in Liverpool at closing time).

October	19.11
January	19.41
March	19.63
New York, Noon Call.	
October	18.98
January	19.29
March	19.50
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
October	19.02
January	19.31
March	19.52

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

Scinde, Good	..	8.20 plus .15
„ Fully Good	..	8.40 plus .15
„ Fine	..	8.60 plus .15
Bengal, Good	..	8.20 plus .15
„ Fully Good	..	8.40 plus .15
„ Fine	..	8.60 plus .15
Oomra, Good	..	8.60 plus .15
„ Fully Good	..	8.85 plus .15
„ Fine	..	9.10 plus .15
Broach, Good	..	8.65 plus .15
„ Fully Good	..	8.95 plus .15
„ Fine	..	9.25 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

July	19.18—.25
August	19.18—.27
September	19.18—.27
October	19.18—.27
November	19.18—.27
December	19.00—.30
January	19.00—.30
February	18.98—.30
March	18.95—.30
April	18.95—.30
May	18.94—.30
June	18.94—.30
July	18.94—.30
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	19.80—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

July	..	9.97 plus .18
August	..	9.98 plus .18
September	..	10.05 plus .17
October	..	10.10 plus .17
November	..	10.13 plus .17
December	..	10.18 plus .17
January	..	10.24 plus .17
February	..	10.25 plus .17
March	..	10.31 plus .17
April	..	10.32 plus .17
May	..	10.37 plus .17
June	..	10.37 plus .17
July	..	10.38 plus .17
Middling Spot	..	10.15 plus .13

SALES.

Liverpool, July 26.

		Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
Sales on Speculation	..	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton		Nil.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 26.

Silver.—Very quiet.

Spot	..	26-1/16
Forward	..	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. July 26.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-19/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	6,466
Linseed	1,664
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	20
Gingellyseeds	116
Poppyseed	269
Groundnuts	1,899
Castoseed	235
Rice	1,178
Myraboliams	1,066
Cottonseed	4,144
Gram	619
Jowar	3,803
Maize	92
Barley	250
Bajree	3,168
Coal	53 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN SECURITIES.

SHARES VERY STEADY

MILL SHARES:— July 27.

Cotton Mills shares opened quiet and ruled slightly easier in sympathy with easier quotations for raw cotton. Serious damage to Cotton Crop in Broach district caused sharp rise in the prices of cotton. This strength was reflected here and prices advanced on short covering and Bull support.

TATA IRON SHARES—

A notice is issued by the Secretary of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers Association interesting that the Board of Enquiry appointed in connection with the dealings in these shares, found that no undue advantage is taken by any party. There was good enquiry for the next Settlement and prices ruled steady.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Hydros declined to 1083 12 but improved in the late trading and closed steady—Burmahs were in good demands. Scindia shares closed steady.

SECURITIES:—

Owing to easy money market and plenty of money available at 3-1|2 per cent. against Securities, to-day 3-1|2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 77-8 and improved to Rs. 77-10-6 on buying by investors. Bank rate continues 5 per cent. but loans are easily available with local Banks. This indicates some further improvement in the prices. Sterling Securities also registered some improvement.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 80.8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/0 xd.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,450.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356/4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/12.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 80.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 625.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 188/12.
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/12.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5.1/2 p.c. 104.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 842/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4.1/2 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec O. (1,000) 30, 1,080.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 565.
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 345.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 941/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 546/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 488/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 431/4.
Crescent (100) 2, 216/4.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 145.
Dawn (250) 85, 715.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 26, 938/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 131/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 31.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6-450.
Madhavji Dharamsely (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 128/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 321/4.
New City Mills (100) 121/4.
Pabaney Mills (250) 267/8.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 596/4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 398/12.
Simplex (100) 183/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77-10/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77|10 1945/55 Rs. 108/5/6 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/8.

Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,700.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 526/4.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 90.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,840.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100 nil) 281/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 663/12.t
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 129/8 Pre.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6-1-0.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 80 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/14.
Tata 1st Preferance 148.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (20) (100) 88/8.
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 49/12.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 148/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 37.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407	8	0	
Bombay Cotton	345	0	0	
Bombay Dyeing	936/4	942/8	936/4	941/4
Century	428/12	432/8	428/12	431/4
Central India	541/4	541/4	541/4	546/4
Colaba Land	145	0	0	
Crescent	216/4			
Fazulbhoy	933/12	941/4	932/8	938/12
Finlays	150	0	0	
Globe	30	8	0	
Gokak	131	4	0	
Indian Bleaching	240	0	0	
Indore Malwa	380	385	380	385 0 0
Kohinoor	1,275	0	0	
Madhowjee	116	4	0	
Mathuradas	80	0	0	
Meyer Sassoon	92	8	0	
Mysore	128	12	0	
New Great	317/8	321/4	317/8	321 4 0
Pabany	267	8	0	
Phoenix	40	0	0	
Simplex	183	12	0	
Swadeshi	526	4	0	
Swan Mills	155	0	0	
Tata Mills	90	0	0	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent	77	9	0	
Govt. paper 5 per cent	108	5	6	

THE WEATHER

NO INFORMATION FROM GUJRAT

SIMLA, July 27.

The depression near Jhansi yesterday is centred this morning ovner Mount Abu. It remains deep and is likely to travel further westwards. No information is available from Gujarat probably owing to continued heavy rainfall in that area. Another deep depression has formed at the head of the Bay off Orissa Coast. The monsoon remains to be weak over Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central India West, Central Provinces West, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, Rajputana East and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces West, Rajputana West, Bombay Deccan, Cpog and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Central Provinces East, the Punjab, Baluchistan and Madras South-east.

Forecast:—An increase in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

27th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	in Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point	0.34	48.27	35 25	35 73
Fort	0.33	56.69	39 10	50 90
J. J Hospital	0.30	46.38	36 69	43 85

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Wednesday, the 27th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta	..	0.67	+0.01
Multan	..	1.53	—9.65
Rawalpindi	..	5.32	—3.45
Lahore	..	5.87	—0.54
Hissar	0.52	9.74	+4.82
Ambala	0.07	12.29	+2.71
Delhi	0.08	8.39	—1.30
Agra	0.13	7.52	—2.76
Mainpuri	0.05	12.59	+5.66
Jhansi	0.08	25.19	+10.97
Cawnpore	0.60	14.82	+2.05
Allahabad	0.11	15.40	+0.26
Jacobabad	..	0.13	—0.88
Karachi	..	2.36	—1.02
Bikaner	..	4.68	+0.80
Ajmer	1.37	5.47	—2.48
Jaipur	0.95	6.94	—2.19
Kotah	0.14	7 41	—3.96
Mount Abu	6.31	31.59	+16.72
Bhuj			
Dwarka			
Veraval			
Rajkot			
Bhavnagar Para			
Do. 26th	1.60	9.18	—0.30
Surat	0.39	21.38	—1.94
Ahmedabad			
Deesa			
Neemuch	0.93	6.31	—5.14
Indore	0.49	10.54	—3 96
Jubbulpore	0.29	19.55	—2.96
Saugor	0.30	25.54	+5.03
Hoshangabad	0.47	24.68	+4.60
Khandwa	0.12	22.62	+9.40
Akola	..	15.00	+1.29
Amraoti	0.23	24.99	+10.66
Nagpur	0.65	30.53	+9.32
Chanda	..	40.18	+17.94
Raipur	0.76	27.13	+5.33
Bombay	0.84	48.27	+7.53
Ratnagiri	1.04	52.74	—6.09
Do. 26th	1. 6	51.70	—6.35
Mar agoa	0.49	46.66	—10.77
Do. 26th	0.51	46.20	—10.19
Karwar			
Malegaon	0.02	10.48	+1.87
Ahmednagar	0.01	9.79	+1.63
Poona	0.68	11.04	—0.12
Sholapur	..	8.27	—0.27
Bijapur	..	5.53	+0.24
Belgaum	0.76	24.00	+1.74
Aurangabad	0.02	20.18	+9.05
Nizamabad (Indur.)	—	19.55	+5.15
Hyderabad	..	13.93	+3.60
Mangalore	0.66	83.64	+13.59
Calicut	0.40	71.18	+10.31
Cochin	0.13	49.68	+0.70
Trivandrum	..	20.44	+0.42
Colombo	—	11.96	—0.58
Masulipatam	..	12.73	+2.50
Bellary	—	5.05	+1.51
Cuddapah	..	8.31	+2.02
Madras	0.10	4.87	—0.39
Bangalore	0.01	6.06	—0.37
Coimbatore	—	2.79	—0.17
Trichinopoly	..	2.94	+0.18
Negapatam	—	2.13	—0.79

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 27TH JULY, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally more humid than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature was below normal except in the extreme north of the province.

The United Provinces.—Agda has had 0.13 in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.60 in. and Allahabad 0.11 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the extreme west of the area. Temperature was below normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.95 in. of rain, Ajmer 1.37 in., Jaipur 0.95 in., Kotah 1.14 in. and Mount Abu 6.31 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Temperature was below normal in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Information is wanting from most of the stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Surat repodts 0.39 in. of rain, Neemuch 0.93 in. and Indore 0.49 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area and south Gujarat; the minimum was as usuaf in both the regions.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.29 in of rain, Saugor 0.30 in., Hoshangabad 0.47 in., Khandwa 0.12., Amraoti 0.23 in., Nagpur 0.65 in., and Raipur 0.76 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum. temperature was lower than usual in the north of the area; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Weather was again squally at Bombay and the wind velocity reached 40 miles and over in several of the squalls. Bombay has had 0.34 in. of rain. Ratnagiri 1.04 in., and Marmagao 0.40 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 81.3 deg. (3 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.9 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.68 in. of rain and Belgaum 0.76 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal: the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was near Jhansi yesterday, lies this morning over Central Rajputana. It has again caused widespread and locally heavy rain in its south and east quadrants. Rainfall has been nearly geeral in the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, Central India.—West, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.40 in. at Calicut, 0.13 in. at Cochin and 0.10 in. at Madras.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab and into Sid.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.577 inches (.109 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.546 inches (081 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (3.1 below normal:.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Relative Himidity at 4 p.m. (previous day, 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 23 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 342 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.34 inches.

Weather Remarks—Squally.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 26.

	To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.	£8: 12; 6 July/
Castorseed, Bombay, Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.	£16: 17: 6 July/
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Aug. S'Ment, Quoted.	£18; 15; 0; July/

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 27 th July 1927

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Cost at rub in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	22-8	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	41	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	55	10	314	1400		100	
Clunes Estates	33	10	455	1048		10*	
Cochin Rubber	51	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	300	100	474	1072		5*	
Estates Co. of Uva	37	10	565	325	2512	38	
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		185	20	
Frocester Estates	75	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	16	10	930	861		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	50	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	22-8	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	16-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	22-8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	50	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	33	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	85	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	54	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	34	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	25-8	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	53-8	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	26-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27 8	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	212-8	50	383	3207	379	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	62-8	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20-	10	1240		501	17	
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Yogan Tea	54	10	395	1185	956	65	7

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0, 86 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 27.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.4 .6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 9
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£10 .10. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£107.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£ 96. 5.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.19.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.17.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 3.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£17.5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£114.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 70.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£93.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 61.0.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£100.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.9.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2 .6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5.10.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 10.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£ 82.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£99. 0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101. 0.0

Remarks:—Market—Dull and uninteresting.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £	1 0 0	1 3 3
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	93 7 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 3
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 0 0	1 3 1½
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	0 19 4½
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 18 0
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	1 1 9
Burma Copn.	10 0 0	0 13 10½
British American Tobacco.	1 0 0	5 2 3
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 10 6
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 4 3
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 16 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 1 10½
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 8 3
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 5 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 15 0
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 5 9
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 0 7½
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 9
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 0 7 1/2
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 5 2
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 9 10 1/0
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 11 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 0 9

Remarks:
Government Securities—Steady but little doing.
General Securities.—Firm.
Oil shares.—Dull

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, July 27.

Our Silver Market closes 3 annas higher than the last week. The market at the commencement of the week witnessed a sharp rise of over a rupee and a quarter due to heavy short-covering coupled with buying by a bull operator on the news that the Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill were in favour of reducing in the beginning rupee coins in circulation to 95 crores from 108 crores now in circulation instead of to 75 crores and of Government not melting them. This rise was short-lived and the prices declined on long liquidation and selling by operators and the dealers owing to lack of support from foreign markets and on the news that the Reserve Bank Bill may be dropped by Government in view of fundamental differences with the popular party. The highest price touched during the week being Rs. 60-10 on the 20th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-4 on the 19th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-6. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower than the last week, the highest touched being 2-7 1/6 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2-6 13/16 on the 23rd instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 higher. That market has remained steady, with India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 56 3/4 cents i.e. 0 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 3/4 cents on the 20th instant and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 for the second settlement. London price closes unchanged at £4/4/11 1/4

We still continue to hold the same opinion of operating on both sides, buying on declines and selling on bulges.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. and F. Calcutta,	
July-Sept. per cwt.	14|7-1|2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14|7-1|2
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	14|10-1|2
C. and F. Bombay.	
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14|9-14
C. and F. Karachi,	
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	14|10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-3|4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1 8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-3|4
Conversion Loan	£76-1 8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	£101-7|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57-1|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-7|8
Consols	£54-5|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1 4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1|2

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 31/6 August Delivery. Value.

Linseed Oil, named, London, cwt. 31/11-1/4 Sep/Dec. Delivery. Paid.

LINSEED.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 31/11-

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-15-0 July/Aug. S'ment Sellers. £17-16-3 Aug/Sept S'ment Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £16: 0: 0 Afloat to Continent. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, £18: 15: 0 July/Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 26.

Demand Bills	485.12

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 26.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Sellers, July-Aug.	53|0
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	54|3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Paid and Sellers Afloat to Liverpool	53|0

LONDON METALS.

London, July 26.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-5|8
Copper, Braziers,	£69-1|2
Yellow Metal,	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£24--5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£14-1|8
Tin, English Ingots,	£288
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb).	£21-7/8

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Fombay.

July, 27

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:— Per lb	
Textile .. .. .. „	0 12 3
Century .. .. .. „	0 12 0
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon .. .. „	0 12 0
Apollo .. .. .. „	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill .. ..Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 .. .. „	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705 .. „	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill .. „	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal) .. „	0 15 9
Phoenix .. .. „	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) .. „	0 15 3
Maneckji (Patangia) .. „	0 15 9
Kalamardan .. „	0 15 9
Daud Sahib .. .. „	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat .. .. „	0 15 3
LONGCLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill .. .. „	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill .. .. „	1 0 0
David Mill .. .. „	1 0 3
Apollo Mill .. .. „	1 0 0
Moon Mill .. .. „	1 0 0
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—	
Swan Finlay .. .. „	0 15 6
Gold Mohor .. .. „	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) .. ..per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant) .. „	0 15 3
Century (Bugle) .. .. „	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala) .. .. „	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji) .. .. „	0 15 0
Sakuntala .. .. „	0 14 9
Sundari Brand .. .. „	0 15 6
Globe .. .. .. „	0 14 9
Rachael .. .. .. „	0 14 9
Palkhi .. .. .. „	0 14 0
Maher .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Kechhwa .. .. .. „	0 15 0
LEPAD:—	
Spring .. .. .. „	0 15 3
Textile .. .. .. „	0 15 3
Century .. .. .. „	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	1 0 6
Jacob .. .. .. „	1 0 3
Century .. .. .. „	1 0 0
Moon Mill .. .. .. „	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	0 15 6
Century .. .. .. „	0 15 6
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 15 3
Moon Mill .. .. .. „	0 15 3
1386 Tata .. .. .. „	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton .. Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed .. .. „	4 0 0
Century .. .. „	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney .. „	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902 „	4 10 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur	10 2 0
58000 Kurla .. „	8 2 0
1325 Morarji .. „	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney .. „	8 0 0
Hindustan ..	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael .. „	7 0 0
SALITA:—	
Century .. .. „	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant) „	0 14 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	
777 Crescent .. „	2 5 0
Apollo David .. „	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta .. ..per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix .. .. „	1 2 0
Kohinoor .. .. „	1 2 0
Tata	1 2 0

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is the Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd July 1927:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation India.	1,75,91.32
Silver coin	1,01,70,91
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,09
Silver bullion under coinage England.	8,99.05
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin & Bullion	Nil.
Silver Bullion	Nil.
Securities purchase price.	
In India	35,45,5
In England	Nil.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASRY

(In pounds sterlin.

	Remittance during the week ending 23rd July 1928.	Total Remittance from 1st April 19 to 23rd July 1928.
Sterling purchased in India	268,000	5 0,000
Sterling taken over in London.		
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.		5,4,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.		
Council Bills.		
Total.	268,000	1194,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jr 26.

T.T. Berlin on London	20-7 8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-5 8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	Unoted.
T.T. Milan on London	89.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	24.10
T.T. London on Prague	63.78

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Annual General Meeting, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

Harwood League: South Staffords vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 29.

Lecture on "Respect all Prophets and Religions," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Urgent meeting of Improvement Board to protest against the Legislative Council's overruling the Board's decision re-fees of members. Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Office of the Chamber, 3 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lokmanya Anniversary celebrations; Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th July, 1927, to 6 a.m. of 27th July, 1927:—Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 2; Cholera attacks 23, deaths 3; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil, Total mortality (Exclusive of stillborn) 80; Total mortality this day last year 145.

ROVER SCOUT INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES.

The second talk on the above series will be given at the Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., on "Radio." The talk will be followed by a demonstration. All Rover Scouts are invited.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will if there is a sufficient number of students be held this year on Wednesday the 17th prox.). All those wishing join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 10th August 1927. A nominal fee of Rs. 5/- only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the Examination.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The half-yearly general meeting of the Mutual Helping Society was held in the Bombay Students Brotherhood Library Hall on Saturday last under the Presidentship of Rev. B. K. Uzagare. The Hall was crowded with members and sympathisers of the Society.

According to the Secretary's report, the Society in the term under reference had given help to 25 students which amounted to Rs. 200 and supplied nursing implements to 90 persons. The Society had taken in hand the work of educating and instructing the masses in necessary matters, such as home-sanitation, general cleanliness, abstinence from harmful drinks etc., but for want of sufficient number of volunteers it was not possible to show any progress in that direction worth mentioning. The Secretary earnestly appealed for more volunteers.

Several resolutions were then passed concerning the internal administration of the Managing Committee etc., after which the President delivered his concluding speech. He highly commended the purposes for which the Society was intended and also appreciated its work done hitherto.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	July 27.
Previous Closing Rate	19.18
Today's Opening Rate	9.30
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	19.12
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

	July 27.
Previous Closing Rate	10.24
Today's Opening Rate	10.11
Difference	—.13
Today's Closing Rate	10.18
Difference	—.06

Brch Apl/May Expectation 388 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 27..
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 1 0
Difference	Unchanged.

Tone: market:—Steady.

HIGH COURT.

MURDERING A POLICE MAN.

A PATHAN SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Gulam Rassool, a Pathan aged 35, was put up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and a common jury on the charge of murdering a policeman in 1924.

The Advocate-General with Mr. K. S. Shavakshat appeared for prosecution. Mr. K. A. Somji, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

On 16th April 1924, the police arrested 4 Pathans including the accused who were caught gambling with cards at Bhendy Bazar. As they were being escorted to the Dongri Police Station, a crowd of Mahomedans followed them demanding their release. The accused, taking advantage of the situation, made a bid for liberty and assaulted the policeman who was guarding him, with a knife handed to him by a man in the mob. The policeman was seriously wounded, and died in hospital three days later. The accused escaped at the time, but receiving the news of his whereabouts at Foras Road the next day, a posse of police constables was sent to apprehend the accused. On seeing them, however, the accused jumped over a wall and disappeared. In February of the year, he was arrested at Peshawar by Sub-Inspector Patil and brought down to Bombay.

The defence pleaded alibi and stated that the accused was not in Bombay at the time. The police mistook his identity.

The jury found the accused guilty by a majority of 7 to 2. His Lordship, in view of his youth and the long time that had elapsed since the offence, sentenced him to the lesser punishment of transportation for life.

JUSTICE BLACKWELL'S SUDDEN COLLAPSE.

FAINTS ON DAIS WHILE RISING.

Considerable Excitement prevailed in the High Court premises yesterday by the news that Mr. Justice Blackwell had collapsed on the Bench.

Mr. Justice Blackwell who usually sits on the Original Side was sitting on the Full Bench with the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Cdump. At about 3-30 p.m. while the hearing was proceeding, His Lordship suddenly took ill, and the case was adjourned.

As their Lordships were rising to retire Mr. Justice Blackwell felt giddy and fainted on the dais. He was taken to his chambers where medical aid was requisitioned. He was subsequenty taken home.

EUROPEAN MANAGER SENTENCED FOR RASH DRIVING.

W. C. Dickinson, Manager of the Premier Mills was charged with rash and negligent driving before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, the accused was undefended.

It would appear that on July 24. At about 5.30 p.m. the accused was driving his car at a very high speed along the Queens Road. While driving on he knocked down a ladder of the Bombay Gar Company which was kept on the road so as to allow two workmen of the Gas Company to repair a lamp. The ladder came down and the two workmen who were on it fell down sustaining injuries. The ladder moved about 20 paces away and its wheels came out. The police arrived on the scene and arrested him. He was subsequently bailed out.

The accused pleaded guilty but said that he was driving at a speed of only 30 miles per hour.

The prosecution informed the Court that the accused was prepared to compensate the Gas Company and the injured workmen.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence against him and flatened him to pay a vne of Rs 125/.

SEVERING OF WATER CONNECTION.

NOT YET-BECAUSE THERE IS CHOLERA

A question arose on Wednesday in the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation in regard to th esevering of water connection of the houses of defaulting land lords. when the Commissioner stated that in view of the fact that there was possibility of cholera spreading in the city he had instructed the water department not to take action in regard to the cases in which sanction was given for severing water connections and assured Committee that the dewartment would not take any action until he was satisfied that the danger of cholera had disappeared. He assured the Committee that the cholera situation was normal and there was no cause of auxiety at all. He referred to cholera cases at the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill and said there was rather a disproportionate number of deaths from cholera at the camp on Monday and Tuesday when 16 cases had occurred. The whole camp was since inoculated and complimented Mr. H. J. David, Honorary Secretary, for doing excellent work in isolating and inoculating the inmates.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Mayor announced that Councillor B. K. Basu was proceeding to England to-morrow to study the different phases of Municipal administration in important cities there. He asked Mr. Basu to convey the cordial greetings of the Calcutta Coporation to the mayors of those cities.—A. P.

FOR RIOTING AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

HARD LABOUR FOR 1 YEAR

The trial was concluded before Mr. Justice Backer at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of the case in which five Pardeshi Bhayyas stood charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt in connection with the fracas that took place at Chandaramji's Chawal, Colaba on 1st February last, resulting in the accidental death of a child.

All were convicted except one who was acquitted. The first three accused Krishnanand Sonair, Baranand Bansarup and Jung Bahadur were found guilty of rioting and grievous hurt and sentenced to 1 year's hard labour. The other who was convicted of rioting only received 3 months

DRIVING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED.

MR. DORKIN FINED.

Orders were passed on Tuesday morning by Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court in the case in which Mr. A. Dorkin, Assistant Manager of the Mazagon Dock stood charged with rash and negligent driving. The prosecution led evidence to show that in the early hours of the 3rd July last the accused had driven his car along Frere Road after dining with friends at Green's Restaurant and at the Radio Club. Police constable on patrol warned the accused to slacken speed but the accused paid no heed to the warning.

After driving along Frere Road for some time, the accused bumped into a cow with such force that the animal died on the spot and the tubes and tyres of the wheel, burst and slid off the wheel. The accused, in his defence averred that a slight drizzle had obscured his windscreen and blotted out every object in front of him. His speed, he stated, was not excessive in view of the lonely state of the street.

His Worship accepted the defence of the accused and amended the charge to one of exceeding the speed limit under rule 20 of the Motor Vehicles. Rules. Pleading guilty to the amended charge. the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25. The accused had a clean license.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED PLEADS : MONEY IS STOLEN

Arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 782/2/6, as a servant, Oatidin Buidesari (30) was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday and was remanded into police custody till August 5.

It was stated that the accused was employed as a bill collector by the Receiver, Bombay High Court since a year. Between July 11 and 17, the accused collected various sums amounting to Rs. 782/2/6 as rents from tenants in Fanaswadi chawls in charge of the Receiver. He then absented till Tuesday. When asked to explain about the money, the accused said that it was stolen from his house. Not believing the plea, the Receiver complained to the police who arrested the accused and wanted time to complete inquiries.

The remand application was granted.

"LIVING AS IF IN HELL"!

BHOIWADI CROSS ROAD RESIDENTS' COMPLAINT.

Messrs. Mulchand B. Venilal Narsidas, Fakirchand Jamnadas and Daya Ruttanji have jointly addressed the following complaint to the President of the Bombay Municipality:—

We the residents of Boiwadi Cross Road beg to inform you that the whole Boiwadi Cross Road sewer in F. Ward is over flooded since last June with the result that the full flushing Water Closets of the Building No. 314-A, known as "Kondaji Building," have become totally unfit for use as the seats are in floods and the night soil is spread over them. The smell emanating from the gutters is offensive and unbearable and we are all living as if in Hell, instead of under the Premier Bombay Municipality. All the roads and entrances to most of the Buildings on this road are often formed in floods with night soils spread all over the public road.

We have the honour to request you therefore to take immediate steps to free us from this unbearable nuisance.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED FREED ON BAIL.

The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, has issued warrants against Framroze R. Bhathena, a sub-broker and Nariman Nusserwanji Karani, a partner in the now defunct firm of Messrs. Karani and Co. share and stock-brokers on a charge of criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation cheating, forgery and conspiracy in respect of Rs. 19,500, preferred against them by Ardeshir Jamsetji, a Bombay Merchant. The accused were arrested and are now on bail. The case has been fixed for hearing on August 26.

STERLING TENDERS

On Wednesday the 27th July 1927 tenders to the amount of £4,070,000 were received at 1s. 5 7|8d. These tenderers received approximately 12.3 per cent of their tenders. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday the 3rd August 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CREW SYSTEM IN RAILWAY TRAINS

WORK OF TICKET COLLECTORS.

At the 36th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee Bombay, held on the 7th July, the following subjects were discussed:—

Referring to the discussion of the Committee at their meeting held in April 1927 in regard to a representation from Cinema Producers and Distributors that they should be granted the concessions which are allowed to bona fide Cinema Entertainment Companies, the Chairman said that enquiries had been made of all other Railways in India and of the Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association and it was ascertained that the concessions were intended to apply to cinema and bioscope companies only when they were travelling to give public exhibition of cinematograph films, and did not apply to people taking films.

CHECKING OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.

This referred to a complaint in the press that passengers were being victimised through instructions given to Travelling Ticket Collectors that they must collect a certain amount per day even though they have to do it illegally by harassing passengers. The Chairman said this matter had been put before the Advisory Committee several times and so far as he could see the complaint was purely an agitation to release railway control and get back to the old system where by it was an easy matter to travel without a ticket and with excess luggage. The work of a ticket collector is judged by the number of cases detected by him as compared with the average for the section, and in view of the fact that on an average over 23,000 cases are detected every month on the Bombay Division alone and complaints of irregular charges are seldom received, it is clear that great care in collecting excess charges is exercised by our ticket checking staff.

In regard to the suggestion made by a member that a more rigorous control should be exercised at starting stations, the Chairman said that the Railway was going to make a trial of the "crew system" under which a ticket checker would be posted in each coach throughout the run to prevent passengers entering the carriage without a ticket or carrying unbooked luggage, but until this system had been tried and put into force the present practice would have to be continued..

This referred to certain suggestions put forward by a merchant of Sangli, through a member of the committee, regarding improvements in the Poona-Nagpur train service. The suggestions were that a through 3rd class carriage should be run on the 28 Up Nagpur Express bound for Poona and on the 36 Up Madras Express bound for Nagpur, the carriages being detached at Kalyan and attached to connecting trains; that uniformity should be observed by placing all the third class carriages on the Nagpur Mail either wholly in front or wholly at the rear of the train and that every third class carriage in a train should have consecutive numbers displayed prominently to facilitate its identification by passengers who have the occasion to leave the carriage.

The Chairman said that the average number of passengers travelling between Poona and Nagpur was one per day and the running of a through carriage was not justified; that third class carriages were placed in front except one carriage which comprised the brake-van and a third class and had therefore to be placed at the rear of the train; and that the description of the class of carriage and the number were already given in bold letters which was considered to be sufficient.—A. P.

A BANIA'S DEATH.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

The first fatal accident of the current monsoon season occurred on Tuesday night at Cavel when a Bania named Bapulal Girdharial Masalawalla (65) was crushed to death under the debris of a wall which collapsed as a result of heavy rain accompanied by surging storm. The deceased came home in the evening and went to wash his feet under a water pipe when suddenly the side wall of a two storeyed building adjoining the tap collapsed with a loud crash. Bapulal was instantly buried under the debris. The fire brigade engines from Byculla and Bhuleshwar immediately came to the spot and removed the debris when the dead body of Bapulal was recovered. The house which collapsed was in a dilapidated condition and was under repairs on and off for the past three years. Owing to the dispute with the Municipality of the owner the repair was suspended recently.

The coroner held an inquest on Wednesday morning when after recording identification evidence adjourned further enquiry till Friday next.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In the share market in jutes although the market for the manufactured article continues firm business since the last few days has been uninteresting on account of the lack of outside buying orders which are conspicuous by their absence. Cotton were better in tone. In coals the undertone remains steady with only a moderate turnover. Bhulanbararee however marked a rise of two points against its last quotation and East Indian over seven points. In teas except for a few scattered buying orders this section continues quiet. In miscellaneous apart from some activity displayed in Bengal and Indian Iron and Steel shares nothing further of any interest was recorded. Government securities were steady with some enquiry for three and a half per cent paper.—A.P.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Y.M.C.A. added still another victory to their number when they met the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday. Perhaps the weather had a lot to do with it, although the Gymkhana were not altogether blameless. For a great part of the match there was a heavy downpour of rain, and a slippery field together with a heavy ball made the task of the teams an unenviable one. The Gymkhana lined up a different forward line from their usual one, Pitt and Donald being missing, and the absence of these had a detrimental effect on the work of the line who seemed to be practically harmless.

The Young Men started with a rush and using good speed soon had the Gymkhana defence in difficulties. Pack and Hallam scored in succession but Thow reduced the lead for the Gymkhana and at the interval the Young Men had the advantage by the odd goal in three.

There was a lot of mis-kicking in the second half, the ball being extremely difficult to control. The Young Men's halfbacks were working very hard and their opponents were not allowed much rope, the end coming with the Y.M.C.A. still leading.

Y.M.C.A.	.. 2 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	.. 1 goal.

Referee—Mr. Wozencroft.

GYM "B" ROUTED

On the Oval conditions were as bad as they could be and the ground was practically unplayable, when the Attached Section played the Second string of the Bombay Gymkhana. The match proved to be very one-sided and the soldiers experienced no difficulty in winning by six goals, their opponents playing only ten men.

Attached Section	.. 6 goals.
Bombay Gym. "B"	.. nil.

Referee.—A. D. Lowe.

CHAMPMAN'S POWERFUL HITS.

HAMM OND DID NOT FIELD

LONDON, July 26.

Powerful hits allround were the feature of Chapman's innings. He hit 11 times to the boundary. Ashdown who batted resolutely made a great effort to save the game. In partnership for the fourth wicket he raised the score from 82 to 226 in seventy minutes. Remaining six wickets however fell for 33 runs in 40 minutes. Fender who made eighty in 45 minutes hit mercilessly and his score included one six and twelve fours. Barling was at wicket for three hours and sent the ball eighteen times to the fence. At Bristol there was play for only eighty minutes. Larwood previous to retiring strained a ligament. He caused Holmes' midstump to remarkably double somersault and the stump stuck correctly in the ground four yards from the wicket. Hammond did not field owing to a septic finger. Derby achieved the sixth victory of the season thus equalling a record of any postwar season. Tennyson hit up 102 in ten minutes over two hours. His score included 18 fours. Leicester won five minutes from the time. Somerset were baulked by doggedness of the last Sussex pair Hollingdale and Eaton.—Reuter.

IT WAS NOT CHEATING

MAGISTRATE DISCHARGES NOTICE.

Allegations of rather a serious nature were made against Mr. Jellie, the General Foreman Carriage Department B.B. and C. I. Ry. Colaba and two of his Assistants by three workmen working in the same department under them.

It will be recalled that the complainants had filed information before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, alleging that on June 10 last, Mr. Jellie took their thumb impression on a document which he said was one sanctioning an increase this wages. The complainants feared that the document was not what it was represented to be; and therefore they had prayed for process against Mr. Jellie and his two assistants. The Magistrate had ordered the issue of notices against the respondents.

When the Notices came up for argument on Wednesday, Mr. Taylor who appeared on behalf of the respondents produced the Mysterious document. It was not what it was represented to be to the complainants but was an application to the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway stating that the petition in which they had made serious allegations against Mr. Jellie was signed by them without their knowing its contents. That petition was sent by the workmen to the agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway through their union.

The complainants contended that the action of Mr. Jellie did amount to cheating.

The Magistrate disagreed with the view and held that the action of the respondents had in no way harmed the interests of the complainants. He, therefore, discharged the notices.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, July 27.

An exciting raid on the premises of what is known as the "Cotton Association of India" in Burra Bazar District this evening has resulted in the arrest of about a hundred Marwaris, some of whom are reputed to be rich and influential.

It is alleged that a regular gambling in cotton was being carried on in the premises. Some of the inmates are reported to have jumped out of the roof to avoid arrest and that three persons have been admitted into hospital with broken legs.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

At the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this evening Dr. Ansari was nominated for the presidentship of the next Indian National Congress.

It is understood that the names of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were also proposed but withdrawn it being pointed out that while the former was unwilling to accept the honour it would not be possible for the latter to preside for reasons of health.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The followng press communique is issued:—

The Government of India has directed the Indian Tariff Board to investigate the question of granting protection to plywood and tea chest industry in India.

The board have issued a questionnaire in this connection to manufalturers in India of ply wood and tea chests, to importers of these articles and to the Indian Tea Association and proposes to hear oral evidence of persons or firms interested in Calcutta during the month of August.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The requisition meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will begin on August 13th instead of 12th as previously notified.—A.P.

OOTACAMUND, July 27.

Hundred and sixty-four repatriants from South Africa taking advantage of the terms of the South African agreement will arrive in Madras on 4th August by S.S. "Umsinga" and the local Government are considering the question of finding work for them.

It is probable that an officer under direction of the Protector of Emigrants or the Commissioner of Labour will be appointed for the purpose.—A.P.

'RED' OIL CONTROVERSY

LONDON, July 26.

New York.—The statements of Sir Henri Wilhelm Deterding, Director General of of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company through his New York representative has added fuel to the controversy among the Oil Companies in connection with the 'red' oil. There have been differences among the Standard Oil group of the companies regarding the attitude towards the Soviet Russia whose oil the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey refuses to use until the Soviet recognises the rights of private property. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company have made contracts to purchase oil from Russia. This policy Sir H. Deterding's statement vigorously attacks declaring it against the interests of humanity and trade honesty. The "New York Times" sees behind the statement a possible threat of the Royal Dutch Company to invade the American territory in Europe and the Far East as a retaliation.—Reuter's Special.

OPPOSITION TO NEW PRAYBOOK

LONDON, July 26.

Parliamentary opposition to the New Prayer Book was indicated at a meeting of seventy members of the House of Commons belonging to all parties presided over by Ronald McNeill which unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of organisation of steps to oppose the measure in the House of Commons.—Reuter's Special.

PLAINTIFF BOLTS AWAY

JUDGE DIRECTS PROSECUTION

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaoker a suit came up for hearing in which Plaintiff Mahadeo Vinayak, made a claim from the defendant Sursen B. Kalgutker, trustee of the deceased Dwarkabai from her property.

After it was partly heard on Wednesday the Court rose for lunch.

After the lunch when court sat again to suddenly, His Lordship found to his surprise that the plaintiff had bolted away and counsel for the prosecution withdrew from the suit.

After the examination of the defendant and one witness the judge did not take other evidence and reserved judgment till Monday.

In the meantime all account books and other exhibits put in, were impounded and the defendants counsel to directed was make an application for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff and his witnesses.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927.

UNHAPPY GUJARAT.

Gujarat and Kathiawar have been isolated from the rest of the Presidency as a result of breaches made on the railway lines by heavy rain and the interruption of telephonic and telegraphic connections. The situation is as much fraught with incalculable danger as it is unprecedented. The oldest men living to-day cannot re-call a parallel to the present plight of Gujarat. Ahmedabad had, on Tuesday 17 inches of rain, more than its normal for the months of June and July. Its streets are flooded, mills and school being closed and the rain, according to the message received late at night, is still falling. The extent of the rainfall may be guaged from the fear expressed that the Sabarmati may soon be in floods. The Mahi is already in floods, the Narbudda is reported to be rising and from Broach comes the news that many villages are knee-deep in water. The Broach cotton crop has been extensively damaged. It is difficult to estimate the inconvenience and the loss to trade involved in the suspension of the train service and the interruption of communication which is to continue for nearly a fortnight. Business in the affected areas is evidently at a standstill. The material loss will be immense. But a greater cause of anxiety is the human distress. In Ahmedabad a number of houses have collapsed and some lives lost. More and more houses are still falling and many more lives may be lost. From Broach comes the news that hundreds of would-be travellers, including women and children, who are stranded there are feeling the need of food, clothing and bedding. Two villages in Amod have suffered terribly. What is reported from Ahmedabad and Broach, is happening elsewhere. No time, therefore, has to be lost in concerting measures to relieve the distress of human beings and cattle. We trust the Bombay Legislative Council, which is now in session, well impress upon the Government to see that immediate steps are taken to ascertain the extent of the damage done to agriculture and of human distress and to provide adequate relief. Government machinery moves slowly. It is the duty of Bombay City, which owes a great deal of its wealth and prosperity to Gujarat, to take concerted measures for the succour of that unhappy province.

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Replying to Mr. F. J. Ginwala's question in the Council, whether Government intended closing the Department of Industries entirely, the Minister in charge said that pending the consideration of the Report of the Industries Committee the appointment of the Director of Industries had been kept vacant, the work of the Department being supervised by the Collector of Bombay. We fear that Government, once so enthusiastic about the Department, have been shill-shallying with it ever since the Council passed their Resolution insisting on an Indian alone being appointed Director. Why could they not extend the services of Mr. Bharucha for a year more till a suitable Indian was found to fill his place? When Mr. V.N. Jog asked a question in the Council to this effect, Government only put him off with their usual bureaucratic answer that "they did not consider it to be in the public interest to give a further extension of service to Mr. Bharucha". Was Mr. Bharucha too old to cope with his work? His Report of the work of his Department for the year 1925-26 gives the lie direct to that suggestion. We have already reviewed a part of that report and we propose to resume its discussion so as to enable the public to realise fully the immense possibilities of the Industries Department under a sympathetic and capable Indian Director and the harm done to the Presidency by the indifferent attitude of the Government.

It is interesting to note from Mr. Bharucha's detailed report of the industries in this Presidency that we have no less than 200 rice mills, a large number of which are situated around Bombay within a radius of about 100 miles. As regards the utilisation of the by-product, husk, Mr. Bharucha suggests in his Report that silica or silicate of soda could be manufactured from it. This is a very valuable suggestion but Mr. Bharucha regrets that there is no chemist attached to his department who can tackle this problem. He has often lamented in his report the absence of an experienced industrial chemist under him. The chemical industry is a key industry to many other industries, the success of which depends upon the supply of cheap indigenous chemicals and drugs. The Director says that two large chemical works were started in Bombay during the war with a view to supplying some of the most important chemical products. They succeeded in manufacturing products of very good quality but found it very difficult to face the competition of the imported stuff for want of initial support and protection. On the subject of the manufacture of industrial alcohol in this country the Director of Industries offers some very useful remarks. He complains that a very small quantity of this is manufactured in this Presidency, the bulk being imported from Java and Europe. He remarks that there is a vast field combined with almost unlimited facilities for manufacturing industrial alcohol in this Presidency as it does not require any great technical skill or large capital and the raw material, mhowa or mohwra flowers, from which alcohol is made in this Presidency grow wild and in abundance in several parts. What then are the impediments to the progress of this industry? The silence of the Director on this subject is very significant. He has, however, given a very relevant quotation from para 96 of the Report of the Industries Commission in which a more liberal policy on the part of the Excise Department has been advocated. After treating the subject of the indigenous manufacture of steel furniture, writing nibs, soap, biscuits, raw hide pickers used in power looms, and brushes the Director again summarily deals with the most important and largely discussed subject of railway rates which are unduly heavy, "the allegation being that the tariff interferes with the easy and cheap inland transportation of products of indigenous industries and raw materials." The Director refers to para 271 of the Report of the Industries Commission in which it is said that the grant of port rates at nearly 50 per cent. less than the internal rates had discouraged the Indian tanning trade and aided certain foreign industrialists to obtain a hold on a class of raw material of which India possessed a partial monopoly. This is not an allegation but a proved fact and we have often received letters from industrialists complaining about the unjustifiable internal railway charges as compared with those applied to ports to fecilitate cheap transport and export to foreign countries. It has often been pointed out that railway goods freights is less from, say Ahmedabad or Delhi to Bombay, than from Ahmedabad or Delhi to Bulsar and vice versa! This is because our railways are controlled by a Government which is more interested in giving all facilities for a cheap export of raw material to foreign countries than encouraging the conversion of the raw material into finished articles by helping indigenous industries. This too is not an allegation but a proved fact, proved by the Industries Commission after exhaustive enquiries into the subject, and though their Report was published about nine years ago the question is still hanging fire.

Again we have the most important information from the Director of Industries, that several new works have been started in the Presidency for manufacturing machinery, hardware and containers like tincans, drums, buckets, bottles and jars. It is very gratifying to note from Mr. Bharucha's report that inspite of all sorts of difficulties and impediments a successful start has already been made in manufacturing machinery. An interesting account of the large works of Messrs. Kirlosker Brothers of Kirloskarwadi has been given. This company have commenced manufacturing small oil engines and pumps suitable for agriculturists. Similarly, we are informed, rice mill machinery is now being made successfully by Messrs. Dandekar Brothers of Bhiwandi and that for ginning cotton by Messrs. Ardeshir Wadia & Sons of Ahmedabad. Industrialists should keenly watch these new enterprises and support them as far as possible. In his Report for 1924-25 Mr. Bharucha discussed the question of the supply of cheap power to our small industries through the mains of Messrs. Tatas and compared the cost of producing power from an oil engine using crude petroleum oil with that of electrical energy obtainable in Bombay. He has now suggested in the report under review a novel scheme to supply cheap power to various rice mills of Konkan, the power to be tapped from the mains of Tata Hydro Electrical Works that actually pass through or in the vicinity of the vast rice field districts. Unfortunately Mr. Bharucha's services have been abruptly terminated on the flimsy pretext of his having reached the superannuation limit. This interesting project together with many of his other useful suggestions like the project of a cotton mill in Karachi, refining and bleaching of vegetable oils, manufacture of vegetable ghee, a bamboo paper pulp factory, manufacture of industrial alcohol industrial survey of the Presidency will now all be shelved indefinitely. We shall conclude the review of Mr. Bharucha's exhaustive Report with another article specially dealing with cottage industries. But we cannot but condemn here Government's blunder we hope it is nothing more—in not extending the services of Mr. Bharucha for even a year.

REAL OBJECT OF RESERVE BANK.

TO BE INSTRUMENT OF MANIPULATION BY BANK OF ENGLAND.

BOGEY OF POLITICAL CONTROL.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

II.

In my previous article on this subject, I pointed out that all the grandiloquent talk of depriving the Secretary of State of his present mischievous powers in Exchange and Currency matters was so much fooling, and that Indians who could bring themselves to believe that the servant of the Secretary of State—the Finance Member—really meant any such thing, were simple indeed. Anglo-Indian papers never tire of telling us that Sir Basil is fighting India's battles, and that he is fighting on two fronts, and so on, but this is all so much bunkum. How thoroughly the strings are being pulled from Whitehall, and the puppets made to dance here is occasionally let out by these very journals. Thus we find the Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" reporting some time ago that "it was well-known that there had been continuous correspondence betweeen the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject". This was in reference to the deliberations of the Select Committee in Bombay, and there is no doubt Sir Basil got himself fortified with instructions from Whitehall as to the line to be taken in the sittings at Calcutta. The "Times of India" gives away the whole show still further, when it says in respect of the scheme of election of Directors, that "this was an issue on which "Sir Basil had definite instructions from Whitehall"; and adds significantly that "this explained his firmness" on this solitary issue. Then it goes on to say: "The other issue on which Sir Basil is reported to have *equally emphatic instructions* from Whitehall is in regard to Gold Currency" and adds that "the Finance Member does not wholly share the view of Whitehall as to the disastrous consequences of even the modest measure which gives India a Gold Currency within well-defined limits."

BOGEY OF POLITICAL CONTROL.

I need not say anything more to make it clear to the readers of "The Chronicle" who it is that pulls the strings. The "Times of India" next points out in a leading article that the constitution recommended by the Commission was designed to leave the Reserve Bank free from interference from the Executive in the day-to-day conduct of its business and in Banking policy. I would ask it to state categorically how the inclusion of a few Directors elected by the Legislatures as proposed in the Malaviya scheme would have led to interference by the Executive in the day-to-day conduct of the business of the Bank. Vague generalities are useless and only show that sound arguments are wanting. Let it be remembered that the Executive in this country is not responsible to the Legislatures to-day, and if it interfere in the future conduct of the Bank, it will not be because of the six Directors that would owe their election to the Legislature. The "Times of India" seems to indicate what is in the official mind when it says that the intention of these proposals was "to make certain that bodies like the Congress which dictate extremist policy, and are under the influence of men and women whose knowledge of Finance and Currency is of the most meagre description are to be permitted to sway the huge and complicated financial interests of the country, and is "surprised that men like Sir Pheroze Sethna or Sir Purshotamdas should have subscribed to such a proposal." Let me again invite your contemporary to come down from vague generalities and indicate what any of the Directors is likely to do at a Board meeting that it seems to be so much afraid of. I do not know how much the writer understands about banking, but he ought to know that both the gentlemen named by him have been long and closely connected with Banking for many years and if they saw their way to support the Malaviya scheme, it should be clear to all unbiassed persons that, on the one hand, they could see none of the dangers that the "Times of India" pretends to see in the election of a certain number of Directors by the Legislature, and on the other saw the necessity of such election to ensure that the

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared on 26th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Greater Danger than Lenin.

So the House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Trade Union Bill and it is now only awaiting the King's assent. The Tories do not know what they do nor do we think that Labour or Great Britain will easily forgive them. Having bungled ignominiously in the General Strike they and their capitalist allies have sought to entrench their position by crippling the ancient Trade Union movement. Even normal Trade Union liberties are violated by the clause about picketting and several others. But far from crippling labour permanently, this blow to Labour will soon recoil on the Tories like a boomerang. It has already made the gulf between Labour and Capital wider and has exasperated all Labour parties as nothing else has done in recent British history. Mr. Lloyd George was not far wrong when he said: "Our danger is not from a dead Lenin but from a live Baldwin."

Is Indian Labour Inefficient?

Some time ago we commented on the views of the Delegation sent by the Conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association of England to India with regard to the so-called inefficiency of Indian workmen. We pointed out then that this inefficiency was due not to any inherent defect in Indian workmen but to the conditions about them over which they had little control. This very point was stressed by Mr. Michael Brothers, speaking on Indian Labour at this year's Conference at Blackpool. He pointed out that the housing conditions of Indian workmen were "a scandal to the civilised world" and that living amidst these conditions they could hardly be expected to be as efficient as Lancashire operatives. He also deplored their poor food and their lack of education. For Government and employers to reproach Indian Labour with inefficiency would be adding insult to injury. If Government, mill-owners and local bodies could combine to educate and house our workmen properly, they are bound to be as efficient and productive as workmen anywhere else and would more than amply repay the care and money expended on them.

Official Chancellor.

Should the Governor be the ex-officio Chancellor of the reformed Bombay University? If wishing were having, we would unhesitatingly declare for an elected Indian Chancellor, and for the same reasons for which the country wants elected Presidents of Legislative Councils or of local bodies, or Indian Ministers and Executive Councillors responsible to the people. Our objection on principle to an ex-officio Chancellor will cease the day the Governor becomes responsible to the people. At present many would reconcile themselves to an ex-officio Chancellor as a relic of the old regime, which can be brushed aside in the near future. At present a proposal to have an elected Chancellor appears unacceptable even to a man like Mr. K. M. Munshi. It is only due to past associations. But a time is bound to come when such a proposal would appear to every Indian as but a logical conclusion of the democratic powers now asserting themselves. There are some who think that an official Chancellor will secure for the University large grants from Government. They will soon be un-deceived. Capital was made of the fact in the Council that not even the Senate demanded an elected Chancellor. That Senate contains eighty per cent nominated Fellows. It is significant that several amendments to the University Reform Bill, demanding communal representation, were precipitately withdrawn the moment Mr. Pradhan's amendment was thrown out. This means that these communalists think that the Governor alone is capable of safeguarding the interests of minority or weak communities. Here is one of the most important reasons why we dislike official Chancellors. We want even a communalist to trust to the Senate itself to take care of the minorities. In fact there cannot be and ought not to be any communal bickerings in a University. A University should be free from both communalism and officialdom.

Ayurvedic Medicine.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam asked a question in the Legislative Council whether Government had taken any steps to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine. All that Government could say in reply was that investigation of some drugs was being made at the Parel Laboratory. Beyond these experiments, which are themselves extremely haphazard, everything else is under consideration. The question of noting the effect of indigenous drugs in hospitals is under consideration. The question of starting a school is under consideration. So is a proposal to grant scholarships to selected students to the Benares College. What prevents Government from starting a school themselves? In addition to the College at Benares there is already a School of Indian Medicine in Madras. Government think it necessary to defer starting a similar school until experience has shown how far the Madras "experiment" has been a success. Neither the Benares College nor the Madras School is a mere experiment. Both the institution are well established and popular. There are, besides, hundreds of private Ayvedic and Unani schools all over the country. It is the duty of the Council to compel Government both to aid some of the private schools in Bombay and to start one of their own without any further delay.

PERSIA THROUGH OFFICIAL AMERICAN EYES.

(By G. K. N.)

"The Persian Government will shortly renew the Covenant of service which has just expired with Mr. Mellizbow, the American Financial Expert. Mr. Mellizbow has greater influence in Persia than is enjoyed by any other person. In some respects he even surpasses the Shah in commanding influence".

The above hyperbolic reference I quote from the Cairo "Ehram". The Indian reader interested in Persia will not require to be told that the somewhat enigmatical gentleman mentioned is the now famous Dr. Millspaugh, Administrator General of the Finances of Persia. As a preliminary to the notice of his Quarterly Report, I may invite the attention of our sensitive publicists to the grit and endurance of this American. The Press Law in Persia might appear arbitrary. Newspapers used to be suppressed at the wish of the bureaucracy. It is not so now. A new code is under preparation and the ordinary courts are suspended for the time being. Nevertheless, the attacks, which it would be a misnomer to call criticism and which were undisguised calumnies, to which Dr. Millspaugh was subjected and which he has survived, must hearten in this country the public workers who own allegiance to no party and pursue what they hold to be their honest path. Their innate sincerity of purpose must sustain them. At one time the Persian language appeared to Dr. Millspaugh's adversaries too feeble to express the fury that was felt, or feigned, against the author of Western methods of handling money introduced in Iran. He has now, I hope, tided over the troublous days. We hear paens of praise at least in some quarters over the consumate ability with which he has helped Parsia to set its financial house in order.

HEAVY HAND OF RUSSIA.

The latest Report refers to the months Mehr, Aban and Azar, corresponding to September 24th—December 22nd of the last year. Like its predecessors, it is a volume of the most carefully drawn up tables, statistics and pithy comment. Through the pages, the effects of the heavy hand of Russia is discernible. I do invite light thereon from my friend Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, whom we all wish speedy recovery and whom 'par parenthesis' the Parsis will congratulate on the straight-forward step of leading his children into the fold of Zoroaster. Thus we read:—

"The receipts of the Ministry of Public Works have declined due to the collection of practically all arrears of mines in the year 1304 and to the Russian trade embargo, which has resulted in diminished receipts for the Tabriz Railway and lake navigation system."

Some of us are concerned not so much with the religious or political situation of the country as with the economic outlook and hence the importance of the following:—

"The total of the Treasury resources shown in previous paragraphs of this report and amounting to Krans 171, 671, 338.75 as compared with the total of the Public Debt, as shown in Table No. 4 Part 111, and after reducing sterling items to Krans at 45, or 97, 122, 240. 05 proves those resources as exceeding our Public Debt by Krans 74, 549, 098. 70, a condition of affairs on which the Persian Government is deserving of congratulation."

A NEW COINAGE.

It is long since we have heard that Persia was going in for a new coinage. Hence it is not quite news to hear of its attempts at giving a purer product of the mint to the country. Let Dr. Millspaugh relate it all himself:—

"It has been remarked that although over a year has passed since His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlevi has ascended the throne of Persia, no new coin distinctive of His Imperial Majesty's reign has been issued. A word of explanation, therefore, seems necessary. Steps were taken by the Ministry of Finance to this end immediately upon the change of dynasty; an official of the Imperial Mint was despatched to Brussels during the later part of the year 130 under instructions to have new master dies prepared so that coins, both silver and gold, and of all denominations e-

(Continued on Page 9.)

HOUSES FALLING IN AHMEDABAD.

NO THROUGH COMMUNICATION FOR OVER 10 DAYS

FLOOD FEARED IN SABARMATI.

MANY VILLAGES IN KNEE-DEEP WATER.

HUNDREDS OF STRANDED PASSENGERS IN DISTRESS.

BROACH COTTON CROP DAMAGED: NERBADA RISING.

Owing to continuous down-pour, both railway as well as telegraphic communications with Gujerat have been cut off. Until Monday night Bombay was in touch with Gujerat by partial telegraphic communication, but the torrential rain on Tuesday morning has entirely cut off Bombay fromm Gujerat and the scrappy news that is available is not encouraging.

PUNJAB MAIL HELD UP.

The Punjab Mail which left Bombay on Monday is still held up at Isola and the railway authorities are making an heroic effort to bring it back to Bombay or send it to its destination by the shortest available route.

Practically all telegraph wires in Gujerat are down owing to the heavy rains. A tree which had fallen and obstructed communication has been removed and two wires are functioning again. A party has gone to the affected areas to do whatever is possible by way of restoring communications.

There is one circuitous means of communication with Ahmedabd through one wire working from Mhow to Ajmere and from Ajmere to North Ahmedabad. Bombay is still out off from the whole of Kathiawad, Bhavnagar, Rajkote, Baroda, and practically all Gujerat.

There is still no information regarding the full nature and extent of the damage done. Heavy rains continue round Broach.

NURBUDDA RIVER SWELLING.

Apart from the train communication, which is cut off for the time being the Trunk Telephone Service between Bombay and Ahmedabad is also interrupted. The Narmada and Vishwamitri rivers are steadily swelling and trees, culverts and railway lines are swept away under the swift current. Besides the breaches between Vasad and Anand fresh breaches have been reported on the South of Ahmedabad section. The railway authorities tried to put themselves in touch with Ahmedabad via Ajmer and Palanpore but this effort too was interrupted owing to weather conditions.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

The Broach District being submerged within water, the crop cotton crop is seriously endangered and this has thrown the cotton growers into considerable anxiety as they will have to replant the crop again.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN AHMEDABAD

FLOOD EXPECTED IN SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

Rain is still falling here without interruption and the collapse of a number of houses has been reported. The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other police officers are visiting various parts of the city. Last evening they rescued from the debris of a house which had collapsed in Mandvis Street three children and four persons were taken out from two houses that had come down this morning. A woman is still buried beneath the ruins. The police have sent all the injured to the Civil Hospital. Floods are expected in the river Sabarmati.—A. P.

TOTAL SUSPENSION

The District Traffic Superintendent Ahmedabad wires that the line between Ranoli and Vasad has again been breached. The line has also been breached between Chorvadodra and Jakhvada on the Viramgam-Ahmedabad section. The line is likewise unsafe between Nadiad and Mehmedabad necessitating the total suspension of the train service in this District till conditions improve.—A. P.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

HUNDREDS OF PASSENGERS STRANDED

BROACH, July 27.

Rain has fallen here continuously for the past four days. Through railway services have been discontinued. Passengers are stranded and at Broach station there are hundreds of would-be-travellers, including women and children. They are feeling the need of food, clothing and bedding and valuable assistance has been rendered locally. Information has been received by the Collector that 2 villages in Amod Taluka have suffered severely. The Collector has sent assistance. Owing to railway breaches and heavy rain in the district business is at a standstill. Many villages are knee-deep in water.—A. P.

NO COMMUNICATION POSSIBLE FOR 10 TO 14 DAYS

The Position regarding the breaches according to General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Ry., has become worse. The Chief Engineer reports from Miyagam that damage to the track is apparently serious and through communication is not likely for ten or fourteen days.

Further breaches are reported North West of Baroda and also between Ahmedabad and Viramgam. Breaches on the Anand-Godhra section are expanding and both narrow gauge branch wires and lines at Godhra have been washed out. The Chief Engineer hopes to relieve the strandard passengers at Ytola by boats early this morning. Heavy rain continues.

TRAINS STILL HELD UP

BOARDING AND LODGING ARRANGEMENTS FOR PASSENGERS

BROACH, July 27.

Trains are still held up and arrangements for boarding and lodging to stranderd passengers have been made by the Local Congress Committee. Broach citizens are affording all help in men and money. The railway staff is rendering all help and everything possible is being done to alleviate the hardships of the passengers.—A.P.

GODHRA-RUTLAM LINE BREACHED.

MAHI RIVER IN FLOODS

The District Traffic Superintendent, Rutlam at Anand wires under date 27th:

The main line between Godhra and Rutlam has been breached between Piplod and Limkhera. Communication may be restored within the next twenty-four hours. Anand-Godhra chord has been breached at Umreth and between Umreth and Dakore, between Thasra and Sevalia and between Tuwa and Godhra due to heavy floods. The Mahi river is in heavy floods and there is no likelihood of restoration of communication until the rain abates. Champaner-Shivrajpur branch line and

(Continued on Page 9.)

BIRKENHEAD AND CRUISERS

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM

VITAL ARTERIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

LONDON, July 27.

Anglo-American differences at Geneva were touched upon by Lord Birkenhead, at a dinner at which he addressed a party of American editors who are visiting Great Britain.

He declared that regardless of whether in the evolutionary history of the great World Empire we had always been right or had always been wrong the Empire was there to-day and we were its trustees. Yet no country in world was in the position that could be compared with that of Great Britain which had material for only seven weeks' subsistence of the population.

"When I think" he said "what that means to India and these islands, if we were inadequately provided. I do not care for those fighting vessels, but merely for that class of cruisers that ministers to the preservation of vital arteries of the nation that and that alone is what concerns me and my colleagues."—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL NEEDS

CONSIDERATION OF GENEVA PROPOSAL

LONDON, July 26.

Rugby.—For several hours yesterday a commitee of the Cabinet was engaged in a close and detailed consideration of the questions raised in the report given at Friday's Cabinet Council by the principal British delegates to the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference. Britain's minimum naval needs, involving in particular the protection of approximately 80,000 miles of Empire communications, upon which at almost any time nine and a half million tons of British ships, with individual tonnage exceeding three-thousand tons, are engaged, were fully examined. The importance of this purely defensive side of he British naval policy is emphasised by the fact that much of the trade thus borne is foodstuffs, of which Britain never has sufficient to last the population for more than seven weeks, while the remainder is necessary for the economic welfare of the Empire. The technical details upon which the British proposals to the Conference are based were again closely discussed in relation to the various demands advanced at Geneva and the "Times" says that the possibilities of a compromise were reviewed and suggestions for securing at least a provisional agreement considered. The Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-day to consider the results of these discussions.

The Government have been concerned to avoid any precipitate steps, and will probably take full advantage of the present opportunity to dissipate misunderstandings, and to leave no doubt whatever either concerning their earnest desire for an agreement on the disputed issues, or the vital naval needs of the British Empire.— B. O. W.

GOVT. TO MAKE STATEMENT ON NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons in reply to questions Mr. Churchill said that probably it would be necessary for the Government to make a statement on the Geneva naval policy before the House rose. He agreed with Mr. Clynes that it would be more convenient to make a statement to morrow than on Thursday but that perhaps would be impossible.—Reuter.

VICE ADMIRAL FIELD IN SERIOUS CONDITION

LONDON, July 26.

Vice-Admiral Field one of the British delegates at Geneva who returned hurriedly to England, is suffering from acute gastric trouble and has had to be conveyed to the Naval Hospital at Chatham. His condition is serious.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR GENEVA.

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil have left for Geneva.

Mr. Bridgeman interviewed by Reuter declared that Great Britain's position fundamentally was unchanged. Lord Cecil said he was hopeful, but the position unquestionably was critical.—Reuter.

A SCANDAL TO CIVILISATION

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF INDIAN WORKERS

TEXTILE DELEGATE'S REPORT

LONDON, July 26.

Speaking at the Conference of United Textile Factory Workers' Association at Blackpool with the report of the delegation sent by the Conference to India last year, M. Michael Brothers gave a lie direct to the report in Indian newspapers to the effect that the delegtes commented on inefficiency ,lazy habits, lack of skill, stability and stamina of Indian workers and that delegates complained that despite wholesome conditions inside and outside the mills workers were not giving a good return for wages. M. Brothers pointed out the difference between inefficiency and laziness. He said that in regard to mill construction and general equipment in mills, they compare favourably with Lancashire. He declared that the home life and the outside conditions of the Indian worker are a scandal to the civilized world. Indian operatives could not be expected to be as efficient as Lancashire operatives, partly due to the lack of education while as regards stamina one cannot build up muscle and brawn on rice, grain and vegetables.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS BILL

THIRD READING OPPOSED BY LIBERAL LORDS

LONDON, July 26.

Rugby.—The third reading of the Trade Unions Bill which declares a general strike illegal, was carried in the House of Lords yesterday. Some of the Liberals including Lord Reading, joined with Labour Peers in voting against it. One imporant amendment regarding the definition of intimidation has been made in the Bill during its passage through the House of Lords. It is understood that the Government are prepared to accept the Lords' amendments, which will be considered by The Royal assent will be given to the the House of Commons on Thursday. measure on Friday.—B. O. W.

79-AND STILL GOING STRONG

LORD BALFOUR TAKES OVER CHARGE OF DOMINIONS OFFICE

LONDON, July 25.

Rugby.—Lord Balfour, who is 79 years old to-day, celebrated his birthday by taking over charge of the Dominions Office in the absence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery. One telegram of congratulation received by Lord Balfour who still plays lawn tennis and takes a keen interest in the game, was from the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain representing thirteen nations.—B. O.W.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT

LONDON, July 26.

Well-informed quarters in London are unaware as reported in newspapers that the British Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to protest against the anti-British propaganda now appearing in the American Press in connection with the Geneva Naval Conference and declare that no official instructions have been sent to Sir Esme Howard. It is stated that spreading an unfounded report that Great Britain was going to build 600,000 tons in cruisers is largely responsible for the American attitude and it is pointed out that Great Britain never demanded 600,000 tons. As a matter of fact she is at present unable to calculate her total tonnage. —Reuter's Special.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

TWO CASES OF DEATHS.

LONDON, July 26.

In rply to questions in the House of Commons, Captain King said that hitherto there had been twelve and two deaths respectively among the British and the Indian troops of Chinese defence force. Eight deaths were due to illness and the rest to accidents and wounds. He would ask Lord Birkenhead whether a pension was being granted in any of the Indian cases. Replying to a question whether cases arising from fever, pneumonia, etc., were regarded as pensionable, Captain King said that it denpended on the result of the enquiry in each case. He was unable to give a general undertaking.—Reuter.

LULL AFTER THE STORM

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN TWO MONTHS

CONDUCT OF A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 27.

If there is a lull before the storm, there is also a lull after the storm. In spite of the outward appearance, there is a world of difference between the lulls. The first lull is full of dangers and apprehensions, while the second lull is full of relief and consolation. It was for the Bombay Legislative Council today to experience the second kind of lull. Nobody would have ever imagined that such an uncompromising fight on the University Bill would have such a happy ending, as it actually had to-day at the close of the proceedings. The house to-day maintained a very high level of debate which was indeed-worthy of the occasion Mr. K. M. Munshi had the honour to resume his speech which he had left unfinished yesterday. He dwelt at some length upon the powers of the Government under the existing law and under the Bill that had been introduced. The speaker vigorously attacked clause 44 of the Bill that gives the Chancellor of the University the right of the interpretation of the Act in case of doubt. He was against the head of an Executive arrogating to himself the powers of a tribunal.

The breath of communalism was again put into the debate by Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed who vigorously pleaded for special concessions for the backward communities. A lot of unpleasantness was created in the House by the references of the speaker to the genesis of the backwardness of certain communities. It was the educational policy, he said, of Mountstuart Elphinstone that was responsible for the backwardness of certain communities. According to him, a great injustice was done to the Muslims throughout the last century.

Professor Hamil's speech was a very lucid exposition of the Bill under discussion. The affairs of the University had so much multipled he said that the University wanted a Rector, full-time salaried officer. His argument was that a busy Barrister, or for the matter of that any busy man, could not afford to give to the University business the time and attention which that business deserved and required. The speaker did not think that the Bill gave too much power to the Chancellor. Professor Hamil was opposed to any kind of communal representation in the University.

Dr. Ambedkar made a bright contribution to the debate. He wanted the University to take up even undergraduate training. He severely attacked the system of examinations which he regarded as the severest one. Coming to the question on communalism he held that every man was communal in his outlook. As for himself he regarded every question from the point of view of the depressed classes.

Khan Bahadur Dastur, the Registrar of the Bombay University, was given the indulgence of sitting while he made his speech. Naturally in his old age he could not have stood the strain of standing. The Registrar convinced the House by means of illustrations that there was nothing sectarian, communal or sectional in the affairs of the University.

The first reading of the Bill was carried without a single dissentient voice in the House. The motion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee was also unanimously carried. The Committee consists of 23 members, nine of whom will form the quorum. The committee will sit at Bombay and will submit its report within the next two months.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 27.

A greater part of Wednesday was devoted by the Bombay Legislative Council to the discussion on the University Bill. At question time Mr. S. C. Joshi asked whether the Press and Law Society of Bombay were in favour of the photo-copying system.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan replied that criticism has been levelled aginst the system and a memorial was received from the Incorporated Law Society Bombay in 1924. Protests were made by agriculturists in Poona even against the system.

Replying to a question of Khan Saheb Mansuri, the Minister for Education stated that the number of trained teachers in Local Boards Schools in the year 1920 was 2097. There were 1869 males and 228 females, and in 1926 the number was 2829; males were 2541, and females 288. There was a material increase in the males but not in the females. The value of trained teachers was not underrated but as long as they had to be paid at rates, considerably in excess of those required for untrained teachers. Their percentage could only be increased at the expense of expansion. It was the declared policy of Government that universal free and compulsory education should be reached by a definite programme of progressive expansion. That policy could only be carried out if the most rigid economy was insisted upon.

SIND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram asked the Government to state whether it was a fact that the Public Prosecutor for Sind took leave during December last; whether it was a fact during that period he took private cases for the defence and appeared in various courts against the Government; whether they were aware that a very widespread belief existed among the general public that the Public Prosecutor had great influence with the Magistrates in Sind including the District Magistrates and therefore the accused persons in Crown cases engaged the services of the said Prosecutor against the Crown.

The Home Member admitted that the said Prosecutor appears against the Crown during his leave. However, he did not know if the Prosecutor had any influence with the Magistrates in Sind.

Reply to a question of Mr. Nariman regarding concrete mixers used for the Sukkur Barrage, the General Member stated that the cost of machinery purchased for mixing concrete for barrage foundations was Rs. 36,825. The cost for mixing concrete with hand would have been about Rs. 40,200.

AHMEDABAD CITY WALLS.

To an interpellation put by Mr. Swaminarayan the Minister for Local Self-Government replied that Government were aware that the City wall of Ahmedabad was of historical interest and was regarded as sacred by some sections of Hindus and Muslims of Ahmedabad. Government were aware that the demolition of those walls would be resented on religious grounds by those sections of the two communities.

To a question of Rao Saheb Vandekar regarding cottage and minor industries the Minister for Education replied that Government had opened an experimental weaving school for agriculturists to train them to take up weaving as a spare-time occupation. A demonstration factory to introduce the improved method of manufacturing casein from separated milk was opened and maintained by the Department of Industries in Gujarat for some years.

A LITTLE STORM.

There was a storm in the House on the question of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, regarding the Public Prosecutor of Sind Mr. Jairamdas had asked the Government to state whether it was a fact that the District Magistrate of Hyderabad had refused to withdraw what was known as the Kak Dacoity Case, though approached by the accused through his lawyer, but when the accused engaged the Public Prosecutor he succeeded in securing the withdrawal of the case by the District Magistrate.

In reply the Home Member stated that the Government had no information in the matter.

Mr. Nariman asked a supplementry question, whether the Public Prosecutor was not guilty of misconduct.

The Home Member replied in the negative and added that the fact that the accused persons were seeking the assistance of the Public Prosecutor in their defence

(Continued on page 10.)

NEW EXPONENT OF SATYAGRAHA

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE

"MAHATMA'S DEFINITION NOT CORRECT"!

Lectures on the present situation both political and economic were delivered by Messrs. Burjorji Bharucha, J. K. Mehta and B. G. Horniman at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

In opening the proceedings of the evening Mr. Horniman explained what amount of courage was required in the present days to speak on political questions—especially those on which certain persons considered themselves an authority. It required much boldness to express any opinions unpleasant to such self-constituted authorities. Mr. Bharucha was, however, a rebel, according to the chairman who assured his hearers that the brother was going to speak out his mind on the problems before the country quite frankly.

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

Mr. Bharucha in the course of his speech referred to the Bengal Detenus who were rotting in jail, and not playing tennis as Earl Winterton had chosen to declare. They were the Flower of India and it was the duty of every Indian to fight for their freedom. There were other heroes of India the Akali and Martial Law prisoners in jail—not to talk of the Moplah prisoners.

The Bengal Detenus question incidently brought Mr. Bharucha to the problem of Nagpur Satyagraha. He neither agreed with Mr. Avari nor with Gandhiji. With due deference for the Mahatma, Mr. Bharucha said that the great Saint of Sabarmati was not correct in his definition of Satyagraha and Ahimsa. If the definition of the Mahatma was correct, Mr. Bharucha said, that he (Mahatma) excelled Krishna and Budha. Mr. Bharucha referred to the lukewarm resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on the subject and appealed to his hearers to consider the greatest problem, the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha dispassionately without being carried away by the Mahatma's verdict.

Continuing Mr. Bharucha said that Royal Commissions and Constitutions were not going to do any good to the country. The policy of the English Imperialists was to exploit India.

The speaker appealed to the leaders to come out of the Councils and work in the country.

Concluding Mr. Bharucha warned the leaders and the Government and said that the present policy was driving the people straight to anarchism.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta who spoke next described the economic exploitation of the country by Britain. The Government was interested in India only because India was a good field for the Imperialists of Britain to make money. Mr. Mehta cited the several Acts of the Government in India among the latest of which were the 18d. ratio and the Reserve Bank proposal.

So long as the European commercial community would continue to be the whip-masters of the Government of India as they were at present, there was no hope of the economic salvation of the country by any amount of legislations. Concluding Mr. Mehta said that the line of progress of a nation was always a curve one and not straight. Mr. Mehta hoped that the old movement of taking direct action for asserting the rights of the citizens of self-governing India would soon be revived.

Mr. Horniman in the course of a rather lengthy speech expressed his delight at the Madrasee non-Brahmans joining the Congress. He hoped that the non-Brahmans of other provinces and the working classes would join the Congress and make it a strong body truly representative of the country. He said that with the sort of leaders they had at present there was no hope of any advancement in the country. He wanted the country to go back to non-cooperation which he thought was the only way to Swaraj. Concluding he appealed to his hearers to discard the thought of Royal Commission from their minds.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

LOT OF HINDU WIDOWS.

ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD: CURSE OF SOCIETY.

SURAT, July 25.

The first session of the Gujarat Widow-Marriage Conference met here on Sunday amidst scenes of great enthusiasm under the Presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta of Bombay. Several leading social reformers of Gujarat attended.

After prayers and songs sung by girls, Mr. Natwarlal Motilal Zaveri, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and the visitors to the Conference. He traced the history of the Widow-Marriage Legislation in India and said that very little advantage had been taken of it by the Hindu widows. He described the woes of the Hindu widows who were no less than three crores in number. He referred to the league for the promotion of widow marriage formed in Surat in July 1926 and said that eight widows were married under its auspices. Mr. Zaveri appealed to the delegates to start such leagues in each of the districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

GREATEST CURSE OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, in the course of his speech, said that he was a revolutionary in the matter of social reform and did not believe in slow or mild reforms. The lot of the Hindu widow was the most pitiable one and enforced widowhood was the greatest curse of the society. Mr. Mehta thought that the efforts of Hindu leaders to advance the society and to strengthen its forces would prove futile without any progress in the direction of constructive reform. So long as Hindu women were not emancipated and the widows were given the inhuman treatment given at present, there were no hopes of the progress of the society. Mr. Mehta emphasised the need of placing Hindu women on the same footing and status as women in other communities.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta appealed to the house to ameliorate the lot of the millions of the unfortunate sisters who, he said, were living like mere animals.

RESOLUTIONS.

Important resolutions were passed at the Widow-Marriage Conference on the second day of its sitting under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta of Bombay.

On the motion of the President, a resolution deploring the death of Sir Gangaram of the Punjab, was carried.

The second resolution moved by Mrs. Aswin Dave and supported by Dr. Mrs. Kamalakar and others recorded the laudable work done by the Vanita Vishram, Seva Sadan, and Prof. Karve's Home for widows, in the cause of widows. The third resolution coidemned early and old marriages and sale of brides and bridegrooms which were responsible for the increasing number of widows and called upon the society to abolish the cruel system. Another resolution requested the Government and legislators to so amend the existing laws as to allow Hindu women and especially the married widows the right of inheriting property.

The last resolution recorded with great respect, the services of Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Raja Rammohanrai, Maharshi Dayanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. K. Mulji, and others, in the cause of widows.—Free Press.

EMANCIPATION OF HINDU WIDOWS.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A view of a portion of the meeting held on Monday to celebrate the Widow Remarriage Act. Mrs. Naidu is been addressing the audience

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 28TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, your career in this unstable world is bound to prove of a variety which is spoken of as "neither fish, nor fowl, nor "achha" red horrings." When in mood, you will give a good battle on land like K. of K. or like Nelson at sea, at other times you will beat your breast and hasty retreats like that historical retreat of Mons or even like the Germans' retreat at Jutland (if what we are made to believe by British writers is true). At times you will challenge a hundred persons and come out successfully, at other times (and times and "Times" do change, as we all know) you will, aided and abetted by your hundred colleagues, lie in ambush, attack a couple of persons, swoop down on them, and stab them in the back. Sometimes you laugh heartily proving yourself an ideal companion. On other occasions when megalomania infects you, nothing will make you laugh, and you will never laugh for months together like that famous King of Egg-land who lost his only son in the ill-fated "White Ship," so "he never smiled again." It is said of a certain gloomy Queen of the Celestial Empire that nothing on earth could make her laugh. So once a courtesan successfully staged a mock battle. He spread the 'gup' (just like our bureaucratic scare-mongers who frighten us with the bogey of the Afghan or the Russian scare on the Frontier) that the enemy was at the gate of the city with a huge army. Soon all the docile subjects of the good, gloomy queen came out with axes, shovels, bows, arrows, javelins and pig-tails (the latter to be used as noose to capture the enemy just after the fashion of the Mexican cow-boy) and rushed to the city walls. In those days in China there was no conscription, but a mere blow of bugle mobilised the Chinese, as they knew that their country expected (on pain of instantly being flayed alive) them to do their duty and every Chan, Chin, Chun, Ho, Hu, Fu, Fang, Wang, Twang marched past the palace of the Queen, who watched the scene from the balcony chewing Jin-Tan, and had a very hearty laugh over the hoax played on her dear "praja." It is said ever since that day she continued to laugh and gained in health immensely. You are therefore advised to keep company of such brainy friends who could play a similar hoax for you or on you and make you smile.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BENGAL SUGGESTS DR. ANSARI.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting this evening unanimously recommended Dr. Ansari for the presidentship of the Madras Congress.

ATTACK ON MAHARAO'S CARAVAN

SIR AUSTEN ON ABYSSINIAN OUTRAGE

LONDON, July 25.

Sir Austen Chamberlain related in the House of Commons how an unprovoked attack was made in June on a caravan bringing supplies to the party of the Maharao of Cutch, who, accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Archer, was travelling in abyssinia after having been the guest of the regent in the capital. The caravan was travelling southwards from Hargeisa in British Somaliland and had reached a point in Oguden District some 50 miles inside the Abyssinian territory.

The camp had been pitched near Dagabur in the territory of Jigjiga. At four o'clock in the morning it was attacked by Abyssinian soldiery and between eight to thirteen British Somalis had been killed. The Headman of the caravan was deliberately shot and his body was mutilated The caravan itself was completely looted. The request that arrangements might be made for the safe passage of the Maharao and Sir Geoffrey Archer through Abyssinian territory had been addressed in ample time to the Regent Dr. Das Taffari.

But even if the warning of the approach of the caravan had not been issued in time to the local authorities this would in no way justify the outrages. His Majesty's Representative in Addis Ababa was endeavouring to obtain compensation from the Abyssinian Government.

ALLEGED MURDER OF HUSBAND.

WIFE ACQUITTED

LONDON, July 26.

At the trial at the High Court sitting in Ayr, Mrs. Ludgate, wife of Major William Ludgate, D.S.O. (Retired Officer, Indian Army Veterinary Service) who was originally accused of, and arrested on charge of murder, but the charge against whom has been reduced to "she discharged the pistol loaded with a ball cartridge at the husband and killed him" pleaded not guilty and alternatively that any act she had committed was in defence of children and herself. The chief witness, Rosamond, Nineteen years old daughter testified to her father's drunkenness and violence. She said that on the night of the tragedy, her father assaulted the witness whereupon her mother came to her assistance.

Mrs. Ludgate was acquitted and discharged.—Reuter's Special.

SIR ABDUL QADAR SUCCEEDS SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

SIMLA, July 26.

The temporary vacancy in Punjab Executive Council caused by the departure of Sir Fazli Hussain as delegate to Geneva will be filled by Sir Abdul Qadar.—A. P.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

ALLEGED CAONSPIRACY AGAINST ISLAM.

MADRAS, July 26.

Maulana Yakub Hasseh who presided over a meeting of Mussalmans on the 22nd July has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy following resolutions passed at that meeting:—This meeting is horrified at the Hindu-Muslim communal tension in the Punjab resulting from the deliberate conspiracy of a section of Hindus to attack Islam with a view to bring into contempt, and eventually destroy Muslim culture and civilization in India. In order that the scheme of self-Government in India may be assured a firm foundation and steady growth, it is necessary that a sense of security should be produced and strengthened in the mind of the Muslim community throughout India. This object can be obtained by, among other things, giviny Reforms to the North Western Province, making Sindh a separate province, and giving the Muslim community in the Punjab and Bengal that amount of representation in the legislatures and local bodies that it is entitled to on account of majority of population. All vacancies in the services of the Government and local bodies in the Punjab should be filled by qualified Mussalmans till their number is about half the total strength of the services. The meeting also requests Your Excellency to be graciously pleased to order the release of the Editor and Printer of "The Muslim Outlook," taking into consideration the grave provocation caused to them and other Muslims by the unlooked-for judgment of Mr. Justice Duleep Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case.—A. P.

NO NOMINATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

MADRAS SWARAJIST'S AMENDING BILL

MADRAS, July 26.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, a Swarajist member of the local Legislative Council, has given notice of a bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act. The Bill proposes the abolition of nominations to Municipal Councils and the substitution of the system of co-option by Municipal Councils for the purpose of representation of minorities. The bill also proposes that the Municipal Chairman should be elected annually and that the institution of paid chairman should be abolished.—A.P.

BENARES MUSLIMS' PROTEST

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR TOLERANCE

BENARES, July 27.

Ten thousand Muslims of Benares gathered yesterday evening on the maidan of the local Town Hall to protest against the decision in the Rangila Rasul case.

Muslim shopkeepers at Chowk closed their shops from midday as an expression of their sense of protest. The meeting, which was presided over by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Magbool Alam, passed resolutions unanimously urging the Government to enact a new law making abuse of prophets punishable, requesting the Viceroy in the meantime to exercise His Excellency's extraordinary powers by issuing an ordinance, thanking Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, for showing sympathy with the Mussalmans and demanding the release of the editor and printer of "The Muslim Outlook."

The President exhorted the Muslims to have tolerance and agitate constitutionally.

Some speakers expressed that Islamic Law says that the highest punishment should be given to him who makes scurrilous attacks against their Prophet.—Free Press.

SALE OF CALLBOY

Sir Mallaby-Deeley, brother of the late Frank Curzon has bought the Derby-winner, Callboy from the latter's executors for a price of 60,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR AND CONGRESS,

MR. JOSHI THINKS THERE WILL BE CONFLICT OF DUTIES

MADRAS, July 26.

The first session of the Madras Provincial Labour Conference commenced its sittings this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors. Mr. R. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Labour Union, in welcoming the delegates, deprecated the importation of party politics into the realm of labour and said that the trade union movement was the only recognised labour movement in the country.

TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

Mr. Joshi traced the history of the trade union movement in India, and pleaded for the organisation of the agricultural wage-earners of the province. He defined the functions of the provincial committee of the Trade Union Congress and expressed him self strongly against descentralisation. Mr. Joshi said that he was glad that the Trade Union Act recognised the position of outsiders within the trade union movement. He added that, to say that workers in India, who were not educated, and only five per cent. of whom were literate, should manage their organisation, was to say that they should have no organisation at all. He testified to the fact that most of the outsiders in the labour movement were actuated by the best of motives, and that they would readily stand out of the movement when labourers found themselves capable of looking after themselves.

On the question of trade unionism and politics Mr. Joshi pointed out that it would not be correct to say that trade unions should have nothing to do with politics, as the constitution of the Trade Union Congress clearly stated its object as being the furtherence of interests that are social economic and political. He declared that before labour joined any political party, it should apply the test whether that party would stand by labour at the critical hour. Judged from this test, he added, "I feel that there is no political party in this country to which labour can affiliate itself." There was difficulty in the way of labour joining the Congress. The Congress was a body which issued mandates to its members in the legislatures and there was bound to be a conflict of duties.

At this stage rain commenced to fall and the conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PATRON SAINTS' DAY.

SERVICE OF GOD THROUGH HUMANITY.

The Tivimnenses in Bombay celebrated the feast of Saint Christopher, patron saint of Tivim, by a solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon and Benediction at the church of Saint Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday last. The church and altars were artistically decorated. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Menino assisted by Rev. Frs. Monteiro and Feliciano on the Main Altar which is a gift from the late Mr. J. M. Pereira of Tivim. Rev. Fr. J. H. Alvares of Santa Cruz preached an instructive sermon on the service of God through the service of Humanity as examplified by the life of St. Christopher.

CASES AGAINST B. O. C. STRIKERS.

GOVERNMENT AGREE TO WITHDRAW

MADRAS, July 26.

When the case against the B. O. C. strikers was taken up to-day by the Second Presidency Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor made a statement that in view of a representation made by the Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union that the continuance of the trial after harmonius relations between the men and the management had been restored would lead to excitement, and in view of the fact both the parties were willing to give up the case, the Government had decided, subject to the approval of the Magistrate, to withdraw cases. Orders will be passed to-morrow.—A. P.

NO REVENUE FROM TODDY

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO CUT OFF ALL TREES.

OFFICIALS AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to the report of the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committeee on the question of raising a loan of Rs. 25 lacs. The Sub-Committee recommended:—

(1) that a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs be raised.

(2) that the rate of interest payable on the loan be fixed at 4 per cent per annum.

(3) that the minimum issue price be fixed at Rs. 84 per cent.

(4) that the period of the loan be 43 years, the Board reserving the right to redeem it at the end of 33 years or at the end of any subsequent year on giving 6 months' notice.

(5) that the Sinking Fund be calculated at the rate of 3 1|2 per cent.

(6) that the loan be raised after the Government raised their loan.

(7) that tenders be invited from the public.

They recommended that the Committee be empowered by the Board to fix the actual date of issue and to accept the offers.

In accordance with the above recommendations, the Trust would receive Rs. 21,00,000|- (minimum) as the proceeds of the loan and would have to pay annually by way of interest and sinking fund charges a sum of Rs. 1,25,812, the present capitalized value of which on the 4 per cent. tables for 43 years comes to Rs. 25,62,780.

PALM-TREES NOT TO BE TAPPED.

Some interesting discussion then ensued on the letter of Mr. R. D. Pataka dated 8th July 1927 stating that it was announced that the auction for tapping palm-trees (toddy) at Naigaon Watch Wadi was to come off on the 7th July and that bidders were surprised when they went at the stated hour being informed that it was already given to a party. The Estate agent stated in his report that Mr. B. D. Vacha from whom the property was acquired was given certain concession and that the trees lying on this property were exempted from auction.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar asked if it was right to make revenue from tapping toddy trees in view of the resolution of the board recently passed.

The Municipal Commissioner said the logical sequence of that resolution would be to cut down all toddy trees on Improvement Trust propert).

Sir Reginald Spence expressed an opinion that in view of the Board's resolution, they should consider the advisability to cut down toddy trees.

The Chairman said: This matter required a special notice of motion and it was resolved to inform Mr. Pataka in the terms of the Estate Agent's letter.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved:—

"That the Chief Officer be requested to report what disciplinary action he has taken or proposes to take against Mr. Narayan Trimbak Chowmathey!"

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the proposition.

Mr. Tairsee reiterated the facts of the case as disclosed before the committee's meeting two weeks ago and said they wanted to know how far the committee's resolution was carried out by the Chief Officer.

Several members stated that as the resolution was already passed expressing the opinion of the committee that it was undesirable for a member of the Committee to ask any officer of the Trust to communicate with a contractor dealing with the Trust the matter should be dropped at that stage.

Mr. Tairsee said there was more behind the letter than what had come out before the committee. Certain developments were brewing which he apprehended would come before the Committee sooner or later. In the meantime, he thought it his duty to bring this resolution before the committee and urged the house to take it on its merits.

The Chief Officer said he had already instructed the staff in the terms of the resolution and did not expect breach of discipline in the future.

The proposition was put to the vote and was lost.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

TO BE HELD ON 12TH AUGUST IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The requisition meeting of the All India Congress Committee will be held on August 12th, 13th and 14th in the Albert Hall Calcutta.—A. P.

FALL IN PRICES

SCANTY PRODUCTION OF GOLD

PROFESSOR CASSEL'S THEORY.

How much, if any, of their time the Central Bank Governors now conferring in New York will devote to a consideration of that important subject the future tendency of gold commodity prices we do not know, but if they do not deem this subject too "academic" for notice it is to be hoped, writes the "Manchester Guardian," that they will have at their disposal before they separate the article Professor Gustav Cassel has written in the quarterly report of the "Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget," in which he seeks an answer to the question, "Are we faced with a continuous fall of prices?" The views there put forth by Professor Cassel are by no means entirely new, but they are stated with his accustomed lucidity and force, and they deserve fresh and careful consideration in the light of the fact that Professor Cassel can claim for them parial confirmation in the actual price history of the last two years. Professor Cassel's main theme is, of course, that the present production of gold is too scanty to cover the world's normal annual requirements of new gold, and that in the absence of large economies in the use of gold, a further and perhaps a continuous fall in commodity prices must be looked for.

He now claims that he has recently received additional material in support of this theme, which seems to place it beyond doubt that in fifteen years the South African gold mines will be so far exhausted that they will cease to be the principal source of the world's supply of gold. He calculates that, on the assumption of normal economic progress, equivalent to something like 3 per cent. per annum, the annual requirement of new gold about the year 1940 will be close on £150,000,000, and that in all probability it will not be possible to supply half that amount. So he lays renewed stress on the need for deliberate and systematic limitation of the monetary demand for gold. He agrees that that need has been widely recognised, and that the "decisive example" set by this country in refraining from returning to the use of gold coin is "destined to be a facor of fundamental importance in the moneary history of the present generation," and he acknwledge that the danger of the jeopardising of this policy of economy through the adoption by India of an unrestricted gold standard has been happily averted.

ARE WE FACED WITH A CONTINUOUS FALL?

But he points out that there is an apparent tendency in the United States to recede from the position of willingness to part with her superflous gold and a disposition to accumulate more gold; and he notes that several other countries are showing a tendency to endeavour to accumulate gold, in the belief that that is necessary in order to secure a more solid basis for their monetary system. He fears that if the situation is allowed to develop a general scramble for gold may result, such as might render it impossible to prevent a continuous fall in gold commodity prices, and just as Mr. McKenna once said that the gold standard is the best because nine out of ten people think it is, so Professor Cassel now urges that the monetary demand for gold is to a large extent conventional, that if the world believes that a central bank must have a gold cover of 60 per cent then nothing less than 60 per cent will do, but that if the world can be persuaded that 30 or 40 per cent is enough then 30 or 40 per cent will do quite as well as 60.

"It is," he says, "essential now to gain acceptance for the view that the Central Banks can very well manage with a lower percentage of gold coverage than has hitherto been usual, and that most Central Banks will, in fact, find it to their advantage to adopt the practice of holding reserves in London and New York, instead of accumulating gold stocks of their own." One other suggestion of interest which Professor Cassel makes is that the present 4 per cent rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank has been shown by the experience of the last two years to be too high for the maintenance of commodity prices in the United States. Between February, 1925, and February, 1927, American prices have fallen by nearly 10 per cent. and unless the New York Reserve Bank adopts a lower discount rate he thinks that we shall have to reckon with a continuous fall of prices in the United States.

LAND FOR INDIA HOUSE

LONDON, July 26.

The London County Council has accepted the rent offered by the Government of India for the site at Aldwych for 99 years on lease. The land has an area of 12450 square feet with frontages in two strees of 134 feet and 103 feet respectively.—Reuter.

REAL OBJECT OF RESERVE BANK.

(Continued from page 6.)

best interests of India may not be sacrificed for the sake of England or any other country. The great perturbation shown by Sir Basil Blackett and his partisans, and the adamant attitude taken up by Whitehall according to the "Times of India" should make it clear to every Indian that what Government wants is not a Board that will look after the best financial interests of India, but a Board that will tamely allow these interests to be sacrificed in the interests of what is euphemistically called "Co-operation between Central Banks", but which in simple English means that our Reserve Bank should leave as much of India's Gold as possible in the control of the Bank of England.

INSTRUMENT OF MANIPULATION.

When so much fuss is made about political influence being exercised by Directors elected by the Legislatures, I would ask Sir Basil Blackett and his partisans like the "Times of India" here: Do they know that the Chief Executive of the Federal Reserve System in the United States is appointed by the President, which means by the head of the dominant political party in the country? Do they know that this chief executive known as the Federal Reserve Board lays down the law most minutely and elaborately for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the system? Do they know that the Boards of these Banks have 'vis-a-vis' the Federal Reserve Board even less power than the Local Boards of our Imperial Bank have 'vis-a-vis' their Central Board? Will they tell us why the bogey of political control has not been raised in that extremely democratic country? If it is not raised there, then why here? Is it because the real object of the Reserve Bank is to be the instrument of manipulations that no public-spirited Indian will be a party to?

I shall leave this question here as I trust I have said quite enough to make it clear that the object of the opposition to the electorate proposed by Pundit Malaviya is to prevent really independent men getting on to the Board of the Bank, so that India's resources may be exploited as it may best suit the Bank of England, and I can only hope that the Assembly will insist on a scheme which ensures the coming on the Board of really independent public men.

THE QUESTION OF RATIO.

With the State Bank, without shareholders, and a satisfactory constitution for the Board of Control, the country can be assured of its future currency and exchange policy being dictated by the best interests of India and India alone, which, unfortunately, has not been the case in the past. I shall now consider some of the other important issues discussed at the sittings of the Select Committee. The most important from the point of view of the best interests of the country is, undoubtedly, to my mind, the question of the Ratio. It would appear that the popular party gave notice of its intention to bring up this issue during the consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill. I agree that this is the only practical procedure, as there was no need to discuss the pros and cons of the Ratio question in the Select Committee. I fully trust, however, that the people's representatives will fight out this issue again to the bitter end. It is just possible that some of these elected members who voted 1-6 last March will have seen their mistake. Even if this not the case, and the Government carries the day again as it did last March by a few votes, it is most important that it should once more go on record that the 1-6 Ratio is there, *not* with the consent of the elected representatives of the people, but *in spite* of them. This will entitle the country to a revision of this disastrous legislation when it finds itself in a position to do so.

The next most important issues are the composition of the Reserve behind the Note Issue, the minting of our own standard gold coin and the concessions to Imperial Bank. So far as can be gathered from the published reports of the proceedings of the Select Committee, Government is agreeable to a definition of the Standard Gold Mohur, and to Curreny Notes being in future described as so many Gold Mohurs. If this is correctly reported, then it is a great point gained, becauuse it will prevent further manipulations of our Exchange by some future Finance Member to show big surpluses in his Budgets by screwing out more money from the people without their knowledge by the device of an appreciated Rupee, and we therefore trust that the Assembly will see that the definition of our Standard Gold Coin and issue of Notes in denominations of Mohurs, forms part of the Bill before it passes out of their hands.

OVER-VALUED COIN.

The question of Gold Currency in circulation seems to have been stoutly opposed by the Finance Member. There were two alternatives—a full valued coin, and an over-valued coin the latter being a suggestion of the Finance Member himself, who considered the former impracticable, as the coin would inevitably gravitate to the melting-pot. This suggestion for an over-valued coin was put forward by him during the sitting in Bombay, and was discussed at the time in the Press. If I am not mistaken, Indian expert opinion as then put forward was definitely against the over-valued coin. They called it a token and insisted that we must ask for a full value coin, and should wait till our gold reserves were adequate for the purpose. The unfortunate part of these expert opinions was that they made no attempt to controvert the objection put forward by the Finance Member that full value coin would inevitably go into the melting-pot. I have tried to understand the subject, and so far as I can see the bullion market is agreed that at any exchange lower than 1-6 3|16 the coin will go into the melting-pot as the cheapest source of Gold for ornaments, etc. If this is the position, then it seems to me that a full value coin cannot be kept in circulation, and if it cannot be so kept in circulation, it would be futile to mint it, as it would merely mean the imposition on the country of the burden of importing gold, and selling it at a loss to the Bazar. I hope those who have made a study of these questions, both economists as well as practical bullion dealers and shroffs, will throw further light on this aspect of the question. There seems to be a solution which arises directly from the above. If making of coin which is full value on the basis of 1-6 3|16 involves its going into the melting-pot, the remedy seems to be to make the coin such that it is full value, *not* at the *upper* gold point, but at the 'other extreme' viz. the *lower* gold point, say 1-5 12|16. A coin that contains only as much gold as is worth Rs. 20 at the lower gold point is not likely to be melted down, because it would not pay anybody to do it. I hope "The Chronicle" will welcome correspondence on this subject from those who can throw any light on this question, as I consider it most important that the country must have Gold Curreney in circulation and the country has unequivocally declared itself for it over and over again. The fact remains that no solution that could get over the objections of the Finance Member was placed before the Select Committee, and the Committee found itself unable to insist on Gold Currency in circulation. A partial success was, however, achieved. By a majority, the Select Committee decided that the sovereign should remain full legal tender at the rate corresponding to 1-6. I welcome even this instalment of Gold in circulation, although I am afraid it will at 1-6 prove a rather cumbersome unit. If the Assembly can get back to 1-4, then the sovereign becomes a round 15 rupees, and is likely to circulate very freely in the course of time. This, however, is at best a half-hearted solution of the particular question, and we must strive for the putting into circulation of a standard gold coin of our own, and trust a solution will yet be found.

PERSIA THROUGH OFFICIAL AMERICAN EYES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

rent in Persia, bearing the likeness of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, might be struck and placed in circulation without delay. It had been arranged that a set of dies would be sent to the Mint at Leningrad where coins amounting to Tomans 3,000,000 in value would be struck, and dies would likewise be sent to the Birmingham Mint for a similar purpose, an option having been granted the Imperial Bank of Persia to import either bar silver or new silver coins for an equal value of Tomans 3,000,000. After nearly a year spent in preparation of the new dies, the first coin struck from the dies proved to be a failure, and new arrangements were required. There is now a representative of the Imperial Mint at Leningrad superintending the manufacture of the new master dies; this work, it is expected, will be completed within the next three months, new coins will be minted in Leningrad, a set of dies will be sent to the Birmingham Mint, and dies will be brought to Tehran for use at the Imperial Mint. When the dies are received here, the use of the old dies will be discontinued and no further coins of the present mintage will be manufactured."

PERSIA WANTS NO HUNGRY MOUTHS.

I confess to my sin of repetition of certain of my articles of faith as regards Persia. My full justification, and not mere palliative excuse, is the attitude of certain species of people with an extraordinary and elastic memory. To them the truth can be conveyed in no other way. Therefore I recite and underscore the words of Dr. Millspaugh:—

The Government has at present on its rolls more officials than it can conveniently use. Sometimes ago a law was passed creating civil servants out of all former court employees. The possibility of creating still more civil servants, not on the basis of competitive examination, but by reducing the period of previous service prescribed by the law, is under consideration. The necessity of providing during the period of transition from a disorganized Civil Service, for those employees who on the basis of services rendered in the past have a claim to consideration is recognized. The Government, however, must not be prevented from building up a new organization along sound lines".

This much for friends and colleagues who still talk of Indian unemployment being relieved by openings in Persia, despite my warning reiterated for these five years: "Persia wants no hungry mouths".

The most important part of the present Report which entitles it to a permanent place in our shelf of Books of Persia is the paper on 'Carpets' by Col. MacCormack. I understand that it has been extensively utilized in translation by Persian newspapers. A Gujarati rendering would prove highly interesting if not commercially valuable. The 'Iran League' may well be expected to look to it.

P. S. As I am writing the above news comes of the very probable departure of Dr. Millspaugh from the scene of his very remarkable activities. In his official capacity he has said much of importance, under diplomatic restraint. When unmuzzled we may expect revelations which, mayhap, will approach in piquancy those of his predecessor and compatriot Shuster, who saw the "Strangling of Persia." Dr. Millspaugh' book "The American Task in Persia" and the Quarterly Reports demonstrate the quantity of indispensable spade work, and the capacity of the westerner to perform it, before the old country, so well onward on its course of self-organization, stands on perfect parity with the European countries. I still hope Dr. Millspaugh's services will be retained, but since another American is expected to succeed him, the prospect of continued progress in Persia is not necessarily obscured.

SURVIVORS OF S. S. "HOMESTEAD."

"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photo of the survivors of the ill fated s.s. "Homestead" which sankon the Malabar Coast. These men were [illegible] up by an oil tanker and were safelylanded in Bombay on Sunday.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND KHADI FUNDS.

AN M. L. A.' S. MOVE.

MADRAS, July 27.

Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar, M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that orders be passed that Government servants are not precluded from contributing to the Khadi Fund or wearing Khadi or otherwise encouraging production, distribution and consumption of Khadi.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI ACTIVE IN MYSORE

ADDRESSES 17 GATHERINGS

BAGALORE, July 27.

Advocating the cause of Indian agriculturists, labourers and members of the depressed classes, Mr. Gandhi has so far addressed seventeen meetings in the Mysore State, under various auspices since emerging from retirement early this month. These have included three gatherings of ladies and for labour audiences. Long tours not being permitted in his present state of health Mr. Gandhi returns to Bangalore as his temporary headquarters.

He has visited Mysore and adjoining districts in the State. Important bodies like district Boards and Municipalities have greeted him with addresses of welcome and a total sum of Rs. 7,500/ has been presented by Mysore City alone in the form of purses.—A. P.

AGITATION AMONG FRONTIER TRIBES.

HINDUS AND SIKHS TURNED OUT

SIMLA, July 26.

There has been growing agitation in Peshawar City in sympathy with the Punjab excitement over Rangila Rasul case. News is now to hand that an agitation is spreading to the tribal territory stimulated by the preachings of Ghaknawar Mulla who has recently returned from the Haj. This is confirmed by the arrival of some Hindus and Sikhs in Peshawar from the Afridi country with stories that they have been turned out by the tribesmen. A. P.

ON WAY BACK TO INDIA.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM CHINA

LONDON, July 27.

Hongkong.—S. S "Karmala" with the Second Gloucester and the Second Durham regiments on board has arrived here from Shanghai and is leaving for India.—Reuter.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, July 26.

The report of the Ecclesiastical Committee upon the Indian Church Measure says that "It is the duty of this Committee to consider the expediency of the measure "Having regard to the constitutional rights of all His Majesty"s subjects." The right of the subject to remain a member of the established as distinct from the self-governing Church which is free of control of Parliament must be one for the consideration by Parliament itelf and the Committee expresses opinion that so far as disestablishment may affect constitutional rights these are affected by the measure. The Committee considers that while there is no objection to the substance of what is the proposed Measure involves a large question of policy. It is expedient that this should be considered and decided upon by Parliament.—Reuter.

KING FUAD IMPRESSED WITH BRITISH CORDIALITY

LONDON, July 26.

Rugby.—King Fuad of Egypt concluded his visit to England to-day when he lef London for for Paris. King Fuad has been received with great cordiality in all parts of the country which he has visited and has been much impressed with the evidences of goodwill towards Egypt which the visit has evoked. The Duke of York represented H. M. King George at his departure, and others present at the station included Mr. Selby, representing Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Acting Premier, and Lord Cromer.—B. O. W.

THE "HOMESTEAD" DISASTER

AMERICAN CONSUL TO INSTITUTE INQUIRY

We understand that an enquiry into the cause of the disaster of the s.s. "Homestead" which sank near Mangalore will be instituted by the American Consul this week. This being a foreign vessel the Port Officer of Bombay is debarred under the law to make enquiry but he will be present at the enquiry if the American Consul so desires.

HOUSES FALLING IN AHMEDABAD

(Continued from page 7.)

Godhra-Lunavada branch line have also been breached in several places.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad wires under date 27th:—

Due to heavy continuous rain the train service on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway has been re-arranged and trains for Dholka will leave Ahmedabad at 8|35 and 15|10 hours arriving at Dholka at 12|33 and 19|14 hours daily. Trains from Dholka to Ahmedabad will leave Dholka at 7|12 and 14|25 hours arriving at Ahmedabad 11|45 and 18|28 hours but punctually cannot be guaranteed.—A. P.

PESHAWAR MAIL ARRIVES.

DIVERTED VIA G. I. P.

The Bombay Peshawar Mail of the B.B. and C.I. Railway which left Delhi on Tuesday morning was diverted via., Nagda Ajmir and Bhopal and was run on the G.I.P. Railway as far as Dadar Junction from where it was again brought on the B.B. and C. I. Railway tracks on Wednesday evening. The train reached Grant Road at 8-30 p.m. i.e., nearly 10 hours later than usual.

The passengers of the unfortunate 15 down Bombay Peshawar Mail that left Colaba on Monday evening and was marooned near Itola Station were brought down to Surat in an emergency train and were requested to resume their journey via., Asnalner and Bhusaval on the G.I.P. Railway.

All the down through trains ran upto Broach and would continue to do so for a couple of days more. The up trains from Delhi were run as far as Baroda only.

NO YOUNG INDIA THIS WEEK

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

The woman who was crushed this morning under a house has been recovered dead. The total rainfall recorded yesterday is 16.33 inches. Rain still continues and is accompanied by a strong wind. More and more houses are falling and all business and traffic has been stopped. Reports are being received of similar rains all over Gujarat and Kathiawar but no authentic information is being received as all communication by wire or railway has been cut off.

This weeks "Young India" and "Navjivan" will not be published as Mr. Gandhis articles have not been received by post. The Navjivan press is closed and is not likely to resume work for at least a week as most of the employees are in distress.—A.P.

BROACH COTTON CROP THREATENED

BOMBAY MARKET ROSE BY RS. 10

(From Our Special Cotton Marget.)
Representative.)

Bombay, July 27.

Unusually heavy rains in torrents in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar have completely marred the prospects of Cotton and other crops at the moment. The large tract of Cotton growing district situated in the North of Broach district right upto Dabhoi is covered with high waters and all cotton plants are under the water. Similar conditions are prevailing around Itola an important Cotton district and some is the fate of the Cotton Crops on the Baroda Godhra Chord line.

A telephonic message received to day from our Surat representative states that the waters are still pouring in and although situation is threatening a disaster of Cotton Crop, it is possible that if waters recede, the Cotton market might make its way up under heavy buying. The advance was further helped in the evening by firm advices from Liverpool and the market closed at Rs. 390/ per candy of Broach Cotton, prices not seen during the last 20 months.

This situation will tend the local market to rule unduly high during the whole season an account of scarcity of desired Cotton to tender against soon, replanting will be done at every possible speed as present prices are believed fairly remunarative. Hopes of large crops are in vain but believe moderate crop possible with favourable weather in future. The prospects of quality are out of question as it will be impossible to expect fine or fully good standards.

This news caused an outburst of excitement among the buyers and prices contract obligations and such cotton will command high premium just as it happened in Cotton growing districts of Mississippi and its tributaries in the United States of America due to excessive rains and floods the prices sored high.

POONA LETTER.

A DIRTY CITY.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

After a rest of nearly a week the God of rain has again begun to work in Poona City. For the last two or three days, it has been continuously raining, and the whole of the city is presenting a horrid spectacle of filth, mud, refuse and what not, all stinking in the most nauseating manner. Every one that has the misfortune to pass through the mud-covered streets, heaps curses on the head of the local Municipality which has failed to perform even the most primary duty of maintaining the streets in the City. Nowhere else is the inefficiency of the Municipality more glaringly evident than in the scene which the streets exhibit in this season. In no street can a man step out of his threshold, without plunging his feet in pools of mud and dirty water. The central portion of the City, namely, the Budhwar Chawk, is the sorriest spectacle. A pedestrian is fortunate, if he does not soil his legs upto his knees and gets home clean, without receiving the blessings over his body of the uncontrolled motor car that speeds along the continuous river of mud. It is more disgusting to speak of the bye-lanes and alleys. When the big roads are in the above-described condition, it is unnecessary to exercise the pen over a description of the dens of mud which the lanes become during the monsoon.

THE CONTRAST.

Really speaking, every intelligent citizen of the City is disgusted with the local Municipality, and wishes it were either ended or mended. It is a standing stigma on our capacity for conducting local self-government institutions. As a contrast to the Poona City Municipality, stand the neighbouring Suburban Municipality and the Cantonment Municipality. The streets maintained by these two municipalities, and those maintained by the Poona City Municipality differ in their conditions and their upkeep as the two poles. It is not that the income of the City Municipality is insufficient for the maintenance and upbuilding of roads. The real thing is that very few in the Municipality, neither the City-fathers many of whom have their own axes to grind, nor the Municipal servants fully realize their responsibilities. The roads are not the only one item which shows the ineptitude of the Municipality to do its functions. In every other respect, we find the same kind of inefficiency and incompetency writ large.

ATTEMPTS AT REFORM.

Two endeavours are afoot to get this situation altered after the next triennial elections. The Health Society of Poona is busy organizing the Poona Citizens' Conference, with a view to discussing many of the local Municipal problems. It is true that the more influential gentlemen of the City are not taking as keen an interest in this affair as they ought to. But it is just possible that, if such a conference is successfully held, and the problems of the city-cleaning, maintenance of roads, street-lighting, etc. are deliberated upon, and if ultimately, as a result of these deliberations, selfless, dutiful and sacrificing citizens are called upon to seek election to the Municipality next time, the Conference will have done some work which the City may gratefully accept and appreciate.

Another attempt to reform the administration of the Municipality is being made by a sub-committee of the Sarwajanik Sabha of Poona. The idea of this Sub-committee is to see whether a powerful party, on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, can be put together, consisting of weighty citizens of the City for the next election purposes. The results of these two efforts are awaited with great hope. If more good people look into the Municipality without any ulterior motive of serving their own particular community, or their own particular friends and acquaintances, the administration will undoubtedly change for the better in no time.

REVIVAL OF SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

The campaign of Swadeshi and boycott is reviving in Poona. As I have observed in my last, the by-gone week was the week of the anniversary celebrations of great men in Poona. This succession of celebrations was availed of to emphasise the immediate need of reviving the old campaign of Swadeshi and boycott to rouse the people from the lethargy into which they have unfortunately fallen at present. Swadeshi and boycott were stressed with great force at the anniversary of Mr. G. V. Joshi who is the father of Swadeshi in Maharashtra. Even the Moderates advocated Swadeshi and Prof. Kale spoke in favour of it on the occasion. Many other speakers also laid great emphasis on Swadeshi and boycott. The idea of starting a Swadeshi "sangh" is progressing in Poona, and it is being discussed, whether such a league with, say, one lakh of members in Maharashtra, will not be a powerful organization for the spread and propaganda of Swadeshi. On the Tilak Birth Anniversary Day also the speakers including Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, D. V. Divekar and G. V. Ketkar emphasised the urgent need of reviving the Swadeshi and boycott, if the memory of Lok. Tilak was to be solidly perpetuated. It looks that throughout Maharashtra, Swadeshi and boycott campaign will hereafter be undertaken for creating a strong awakening among the people towards the attainment of Swaraj.

MOBILISATION OF TILAKITES.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar who has gone to Calcutta to attend the Reserve Bank Bill Committee is expected back on the 30th instant. On the 31st of July and the 1st of August is to be observed the seventh Death Anniversary of Lok. Tilak according to the English calendar. This occasion, it is said, is being availed of with a view to bring together the followers of Tilak throughout Maharashtra, and to reorganize on a more firm footing, the old nationalist party led by Lok. Tilak in his life-time, but completely disintegrated after his death. If the aim is accomplished, Maharashtra will begin to play its vigorous part in the politics of the country and present a united solid front.

At present Poona is passing through a very busy season. The Government is here, the Legislative Council is holding its sittings, and it has brought together all the great men of the Presidency.

In the last week, to add to these preoccupations, Dr. Cousins passed two days here and delivered three or four lectures in the New Poona College, in the Fergusson College and in the Poona Cantonment, on the subject of "World University."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, with Mr. Chagla, also has come down from Bombay to deliver a lecture on the Hindu-Moslem Unity in the Fergusson College Amphi-Theatre.

LULL AFTER THE STORM

(Continued from page 7.)

against the Crown went to prove that the Prosecutor was a better Pleader than other Pleaders in Sind.

DISCUSSION ON UNIVERSITY BILL.

MR. MUNSHI'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

After interpellations had been gone through, the University Bill, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. K. M. Munshi resuming his speech dwelt at some length on the nature of Government control which existed at present and which was sought to be introduced in the Bill. The part of the control, he said, was absolutely necessary. There was another class of powers retained in the Bill. These powers were useless in the present state of the University and they might even retard the natural growth of the University. Under the Bill the Government had the power to control fees. The speaker argued that this power ought not to be retained in the Government. The University was not in the same infant stage as it was years before. There was again the power to regulate expenses. That was also an unnecessary power and ought to be done away with. There was also the power of affiliating colleges. Mr. Munshi informed the House that before 1904 it was with the University, to affiliate or disaffiliate educational institutions. That power was taken from the University by the Act of 1904, which was primarily Lord Curzon's Act. Even in the present Bill, that power was not retained in the University.

POWER TO INTERPRET ACT.

The speaker vigorously protested against the power of the cancellation of the appointments of Fellows that was vested in the Government. That power he said was the relic of barbaric times. The Government ought not to have that power. Another most objectionable power given to the Chancellor was the power of the interpretation of the Act in case of doubt. In the speaker's opniion that power was arbitrary, unjust and undesirable. That was the power which even the Curzon's Act of 1904 did not put on statute book. Mr. Munshi observed that the present Minister for Education would be outdoing even Lord Curzon if he would be so obstinate as to retain that power with the Chancellor. The speaker then appealed to the House to preserve the dignity and the independence of the University.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed tried to answer the observations of Mr. Munshi as regards communal concessions. What was the cause of backwardness of the communities that were supposed to be backward, asked the speaker. Surely the backward classes were not to blame for their backwardness. Then who was to be blamed for the ignorance of those communities?

Mr. Nariman interjected: The Chancellor.

Continuing the speaker pointed out that the policy and political considerations of the Bombay Government were the two causes that contributed most to the backwardness of the minor communities. It was the educational policy of Elphinstone that ruined the backward classes of this presidency. That policy was that English education should be given to the upper classes only. Most serious injustice was done by the Government so far as Muslims were concerned. Muslim literature was never cared for; but a college was opened in 1884 to advance Sanskrit literature. Maulavi Rafiuddin complained, that throughout the last century the Muslims had to labor under considerable disadvantage so far as their education was concerned.

Principal Hamil then made a very exhaustive statement of facts to the House in support of the Bill. He outlined the reasons that had made Government to introduce the Bill. For some time the University had felt that its business was fast multiplying. It was true that in the existing Act it was open to the Senate to form sub-committees to transact various kinds of business but the Senate had not done so. Therefore, a body like the Academic Council, was proposed to be created in the Bill. The speaker said that the Senate was desiring to represent the largest possible number of interests in the Presidency. During the last six years, he had seen proposals and well-thought-out schemes put before the Senate, but consequently turned down, because most of the members of the Senate flooded those proposals with all sorts of amendments.

RECTOR'S APPOINTMENT.

Proceeding Principal Hamil pointed out that the Bill had made provision for the appointment of a Rector, a full-time salaried officer. That inclusion was merely for the purpose of giving power to the Senate to appoint a Rector when needed. The speaker argued that it would be impossible for a busy Barrister or any other busy man to give to the University business the time and attention which that business deserved and required. It was, besides, absolutely necessary to have some controlling authority to look after the post-graduate courses which the University wanted to encourage. Moreover, a full-time officer was needed to give the University a continuity of policy. There were minor points in the Bill, the speaker went on to say, to which consideration would have to be given by the Select Committee. Principal Hamil then dealt with some of the difficulties which the members of the House had raised. It had been suggested that the Bill provided for rather undue amount of Government control.

Every resolution of the Senate said Principal Hamil, was subjected to Government control under the existing law. The speaker knew only two cases in which Government had not seen eye to eye with the Senate. On one occasion at least Government was found to be right and the Senate was found to be wrong. In his opinion the measure of Government control was materially reduced in the new Bill. That control was not really too great. So far as the control of fees and expenses was concerned the speaker was sure that the Government would not press that point. The question of affiliation, Principal Hamil argued, was deeply bound up with other questions. Every one knew that it had become difficulty for the graduates of the University to find jobs. The University was turning out more graduates than the community could absorb. It was therefore necessary that the Government should have adequate powers in regulating affiliation of Colleges. The speaker then referred to the power of the Chancellor in interpreting the Act. That power he said was quite necessary to avoid dirty linen to be washed before the public. Principal Hamil then gave a telling reply to all the arguments advanced by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed. By higher classes he said the Government meant the affluent classes and not the Brahmins. It was for these classes that the Government contemplated the introduction of University education. Government never allowed any communal considerations to affect their policy. The speaker further informed the House that in the present Senate out of 109 members 52 were not Hindus. The Senate had often elected Parsis and Muslims. The Faculty of Arts had elected a Muslim as its Dean for several times. Professor Swaminarayan pointed out several glaring defects of the Bill. One of his contentions was that proper representation was not given on the Senate to the Municipalities of the Presidency. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai attacked the clauses that gave too much power to the Chancellor and the Government.

DR. AMBEDKAR SUPPORTS BILL.

In a vigorous speech Dr. Ambedkar supported the Bill. The Bill, he said, was primarily intended to organise the University as a Teaching University. The framers of the Bill, the speaker held, had no seen the results of the progress of the University. Unless the University undertook Under-Graduate Training, any amount of superimposition of the Post-Graduate Courses was of very little use. The Colleges in the Presidency were pocket Universities. They were teaching every conceivable subject. Some of the Post Graduate Courses introduced in the University were merely a duplication of what most of the Colleges were teaching.

CONCESSIONS TO BACKWARD CLASSES.

Dr. Ambedkar said he was surprised to find that so much heat was generated in the House when Mr. Jadhav asked for some concessions for the backward communities. According to him every person was communal in his outlook. No body could avoid that position. As for himself he looked upon every question from the point of view of the depressed classes. There ought to be some concessions for the backward communities. He was sorry to state that the policy of the University had not been in the past favourable to the depressed classes.

EXAMINATION SYSTEM ATTACKED.

Dr. Ambedkar then attacked the examination system in the Presidency. That system, he said, was the severest. He disagreed from those who believed that the stiffening of examinations was conducive to the raising of the standard of education.

Speaking on the Bill Mr. Noor Mohamad further pleaded in support of concessions for the backward communities. The speaker complained that the University Reforms Committee had not the courage to say a word about the education of the backward communities. Those communities were as much anxinous for he progress of the University an anybody else. The principle of communalism was a salutary one according to the recommendations of the Sadler Commission.

NO PARTISAN SPIRIT.

Mr. F. M. Dastur, the Registrar of the Bombay University then supported the Bill in its original form. He was allowed the indulgence to address the House sitting as he could not stand the strain of standing owing to his old age. Throughout his speech he was extremely inaudible. The Registrar assured the House that there was no partisan spirit in the affairs of the University. The Faculty of Law had for its Dean a Mohammedan, while the Faculty of Medicine had a majority of Parsis. There was nothing sectarian, communal or sectional in the management of the University. It had been argued that the speaker held that the University was not impartial to the backward communities. That was indeed a wrong statement. He would cite an instance to repudiate that statement. Only a couple years back Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as the Examiner of the University. On the whole Mr. Dastur admired the way in which the University was conducted. The Registrar was warmly cheered when he concluded his speech.

At this stage of the debate closure was moved and accepted.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

The Minister for Eduestion in his reply assured the House that he would give fair treatment to the backward communities, so long as he would remain in charge of the the Portfolio of Education. Referring to the interpretation put by Mr. Jadhav on the statement attached to the Bill, the Minister maintained that the objects and reasons had to be construed in the light of the provisions of the Bill. The portals of the University he added were open to every class and every community.

FIRST READING PASSED.

The first reading of the Bill was then put to vote. It was carried without a dissentient voice.

The Minister then moved that the Bill be submitted to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:

Messrs. J. B. Petit, K. M. Munshi, R. G. Pradhan, Jog, B. V. Jadhav, Chikodi, Noor Mohamad, H. Hamil, Turner, Balak Ram, S. C. Joshi, Jairamdas Doulatram, Moulavi Rafiuddin, Rao Bahadur Kale, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Messrs. Pahalajani, Swaminarayan, Dr. Gilder, Khan Bahadur Dastur, Sir Gulam Hussain, The Hon. Mr. Pradhan and Rao Bahadur Kambli.

Nine members would form the quorum. The Committee would report within two months. The motion was unanimously carried.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

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KALOL COTTON MILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I wish to state that I am a registered shareholder of Messrs. Kalol Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Kalol in North Gujerat. I paid an amount of Rs. 100 for a share and purchased it bearing No. 3097. The share certificate number is 9903 dated 16-10-1921. Since my purchase of the share till to-day I have not received any interest or dividend. Since three years now to mention that I have not received the balance sheet also. I sent several ordinary and registered letters to the manager of the firm and received no replies yet. Kindly ask the Government of Baroda about it and oblige me. I am a poor man. I am a native of Padigam village, Trichur Taluk in Cochin State. I hope that you will help me in this case of my needs. Awaiting for your reply Thank you in anticipation. Excuse me for the troubles, I beg to remain, Sir, Yours, etc.,

K. K. RAMDAS.

33/3, Silver Smith Lane,
Colombo.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Marley, Capt. Hercund, from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 28.

S.S. Merkara, Capt. Bushwell for London.

S.S. Wartenfels, Capt. Schmidt, for Hamburg.

City of Hereford, Capt. Rutter, for Hull.

S.S. Aungban, Capt. Reid, for Abadan.

S.S. Lurcantia, Capt. Munro, for Liverpool.

S.S. Jehangir, Capt. Constantine, for Jeddah.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 27.

Steamer Bandra for Busrah.

Steamer Gimsoppa for Calcutta.

Steamer Grebden for Rangoon.

S.S. Marley: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Marley arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Wartenfels: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Wartenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg via Jamnagar and Okha with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hereford: The J. F. Company's steamer City of Hereford, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S.S. Aungban: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aungban, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tarantia: The Graham T. Company's steamer Tarantia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jehangir: The T. M. Company's steamer Jehangir, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Merkara: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Merkara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Asia from Trieste, Agents: Lloyd Trustino:—

3083 cases glass bangles; 117 bags and 218 cases bolts and nuts; 105 cases screws; 125 bales printing paper; 1157 bales and 6 cases paper; 40 cases nickel silver; 82 cases cotton embroideries; 22 cases soap; 35 cases art silk yarns; 11 cases fez caps; 41 cases laonian ware, 148 cases tin ware; 16 cases kerosine cookers; 251 cases and bundles iron chains; 15 cases safety matches; 31 cts. and 84 cases electric light bulbs; 24 cases enamelled vessels; 41 cases enamelled ware; 99 cases rubber shoes; 2369 cases iron nails; 13 bales wrapping paper; 51 bales card boards; 89 cases hollow glass; 2,312 peces M. S. roads 32 cases lamp parts, 23 bundles and 53 pieces steel in bars; 220 drums bleaching powder; 100 cases wire nails; 10 cases insertion rubber sheets; 14 cases tin boxes; 12 cases tin plate dishes; 44 cases glass buttons; 51 cases imitation gold and silver lametta; 35 pieces M. S. round bars; 10 cases tin buttons; 80 bags glue; 36 cases earthern ware; 94 cases leather shoes; 2,860 pieces dealwood rough boards; 493 pieces dealwood; 25 cases silver coins.

From Venice: 46 cases hemp condages; 9 cases buttons; 10 cases combs; 20 cases waste silk yarn; 16 cases embroidered coile; 243 cases all overs cotton goods; 27 cases hemp twine; 394 cases glass beads; 21 cases art silk fancy goods; 35 cases cotton embroideries; 200 cks yellow ocre; 10 cases art silk yarn; 44 cases C. P. goods.

From Timmae: 300 brls. red leads.

From Brindini: 300 bags almonds.

From Smyrna: 103 bags almonds.

From Aden: 50 packages bones; 25 packages sajikhan; 6 bundles cotton.

S.S. Nizam from Java, Agents: T. Morrison and Co.:—

From Sourabaya: 19,448 bags sugar.

From Tegal: 8,050 bags sugar.

From Pekalongam: 6,649 bags sugar.

From Samarang: 5,033 bags sugar.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Rampura for London: 40 bales cow hides, East India Hides and Skins Tanneris; 12 bales goat skins, 18 bales sheep skins, L. Hassam; 15 bales cow hides, L. Hassam; 5 bales lamb skins, Grindlay and Co.; 4 pots rosa oil, 5 cases cardamums, and 7 bales woollen rags, R. Mehrally and Sons; 26 bales cow hides, R. Meberally and Sons; 13 balse cow hides C. Rahimtoola; 1 case fox and jackal skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 19 bales goat skins, 7 bales sheep skins, A. Abdulla and Co.; 11 bales goat skins, and 1 bale sheepskin, M. Ladak; 6 bundles carpets, A. Azizulla-off; 2 bales goal skins, R. Meberally and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, A. H. L. Marca; 6 bundles lamb skins, H. A. Ebrahimoff.

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"LIMITATIONS OF SATYAGRAHA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The undersigned has read your leading article on this subject. Accordingly, "carrying arms openly is unsuitable in Satyagraha." But where is the "Asata" (untruth) or "Hinsa" (violence) in carrying arms non-violently? You refer to Mahatmaji's desire, that "any Indian, who wishes to bear arms may do so under lawful permission!" Strange, lawful permission from a lawless, heartless, thoughtless, Government!

You then innocently ask the writer, if "it is open to the Satyagrahi to use his arms against officials, say if they roughly handle him!" No, Mr. Editor, No. You have neither read nor published the Nagpur Satyagraha Report by Sir Sambha Murty and self. If you had, you would have noticed, that the Nagpur Satyagraha was carried on non-violently; and that our report was summed up as follows:—

"For how can we defend our homes and country without Arms? Are not the Akalis privileged to carry them? We adhere to our principle of non-violence; but we do believe and say, that a time has come when we should say it clearly that the carrying of arms non-violently and learning their use for purposes of defence is not only the right of the people of India, but also their duty. The central idea being defence and defence only."

It may be a privilege of an Editor to interpret a suggestion as an insinuation! But what the writer only meant to convey was, that whilst Gandhiji might be thinking of his Yoga, and then reverting to the fight for the Freedom of India, this writer felt, that by that time the atmosphere might get very much warmer; and so Gandhiji's timely resumption of leadership would save the country from further degradation or terrible conflagration.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

(The relevent part of Mr. Bharucha's criticism of our article is sufficiently answered by the article itself as also by Mahatma Gandhi's article on the same subject. Editor "Bombay Chronicle.")

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EXPENDITURE ON LLOYD BARRAGE

AHMEDABAD CITY WALLS.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme up to 31st December 1926;

(b) the amount spent up to that date on—

(i) the construction and furnishing of buildings for the accommodation of officials engaged on the above works,

(ii) the construction of buildings for the housing of labour employed on the works;

(c) the amount spent up to that date on the salaries of the officials engaged on the above works;

(d) the amount spent up to that date on the pay of labour employed on the works;

(e) the total amount spent up to that date on the construction of the Barrage and canals as distinguished from the expenses of salaries and provision of housing accommodation?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Rs. 4,61,40,000 in round figure.
(b) (i) Rs. 17,10,000 approximately.
(ii) Rs. 1,54,000 approximately.
(c) Rs. 61,29,000 approximately.
(d) Rs. 49,65,000 approximately.
(e) Rs. 3,81,47,000 approximately.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) for what aggregate amount Government properties are insured throughout the Presidency.

(b) the total amount insured with each Company: (a) Indian, (b) Foreign;

(c) If Insurance is yet being effected with foreign Companies the reasons for the same;

(d) whether they are aware of the necessity of encouraging Indian Insurance Companies;

(e) total amount of losses if any paid by Insurance Companies on account of Fire to Government property during last ten years?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: (a) Government properties are ordinarily not insured.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

AHMEDABAD CITY WALL.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat Cities): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have received any memorial from the public of Ahmedabad, both Hindus and Muhammadans regarding the demolition of the city walls, Ahmedabad Scheme No. 5;

(b) if so, the names of the memorialists;

(c) the main grounds put forward in the representation;

(d) whether they are aware of the fact that the Muhammadan members of the Ahmedabad Municipality, one and all, are against the demolition of the city wall scheme;

(e) whether they are aware of the fact that the city walls were built by four Ahmeds (including King Ahmed Shah) and twelve Bavas who were and still are held in great reverence both by Hindus and Muhammadans;

(f) whether they are aware of the fact that the said city walls of Ahmedabad are considered to be very sacred by both the sister communities;

(g) whether they are aware of the fact that the portions of the city wall to be demolished are its northern and eastern portions

(h) whether they are aware of the fact that the windward side is always the southern and the western one and not the northern and eastern one;

(i) whether they have made any enquiries as to the fact that there is no scope for any further expansion of the city on its northern and eastern sides owing to the close proximity of the mill area on both these sides;

(j) What steps they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: (a) Yes. Memorials have been received both in support of the scheme and against it.

(b) It is not possible to give the names as the memorials are signed by hundreds of people, and many of the signatures are quite illegible.

(c) The main grounds urged in opposition to the scheme are—

(1) the religious and historical importance of the walls,

(2) if the walls are demolished the City would be rendered unsafe from robbers, etc.

(3) the demolition of the walls would improve neither the sanitation nor the traffic amenities of the City.

(4) the carrying out of the scheme would cause hardship to poor people living round about the City walls, and

(5) the demolition is also opposed on the ground that it is a developed area and the Town Planning Act does not apply to it.

The petitioners in support of the scheme urge that it is conceived in the best interests of the City and should be sanctioned.

(d) Information is being obtained.

(e) It appears so in the "Bombay Gazetteer" which has for its authority the "Mirat-i-Ahmadi."

(f) Yes by some.

(g), (h) and (i) Information is being obtained.

(j) The matter is being considered by Government.

CITY'S HEALTH.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The second quarterly report of the Executive Health Officer of Bombay Municipality ending 30th June, 1927, has been issued which was placed before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday. In reviewing the health of the quarter it states:—

The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 6,677, being 623 less than in the preceding quarter and the lowest for the second quarter of any year since 1893 with the exception of 1915. Small-pox caused 430 deaths as against 260, the average for the decennium 1917-1926. Cholera caused 9 deaths, Influenza 12 and Enteric fever 41. The number of deaths from Plague was 146 as against 404, the mean for the preceding decennium. The deaths from Malaria and Ague and Remittent Fever numbered 441 as against 536 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and 849, the mean for the second quarter of the ten years 1917-1926. The deaths definitely certified as due to Malaria numbered 103 as against 115 in 1926 and 93 in 1925 in the corresponding quarter.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 4,260 and the deaths 6,677 as compared with 5,080 births and 7,300 deaths in the first quarter of the year.

The second quarterly period of 1927 as compared with the first accordingly shows a decrease of 623 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from Influenza, Ague and Remittent Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 146 deaths as against 26 in the second quarter of 1926, was 258 less than the decennial mean.

Influenza accounted for 12 deaths as compared with 25 deaths in the preceding quarter and 32 in the corresponding quarter of 1926.

The deaths among infants under the age of one year numbered 1,503 as against 1,560 in the three months ended 31st March 1927.

Total Mortality.—The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 6,677 and were less than the decennial average by 3,915. The figure 6,677 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 186 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 186 deaths, 18 were due to Small pox, 5 to Plague, 2 to Cholera and 161 to other causes.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality 1,503 was 987 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

Certification of the cause of death.—During the quarter 2,074 certificate of the cause of death were received; 827 from Medical Practitioners, 5 from Hakims and Vaidyas and 1,010 from different Hospital Authorities the cause of 87 deaths was certified by the Commissioner of Police and of 145 by the Coroner of Bombay.

The District Registrars verified the cause of death of 4,602 persons on the information gathered from the relatives of the deceased and of 1 after seeing the dead body.

YOUTH—HOPE OF A NATION

LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA.

MADRAS, July 25.

Addressing a crowded audience of students at Pachiappa's Hall to-night, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar said that the marvellous development of the great country of Australia was due in no small measure to the activities of the young. The youth of Australia received practical education which trained them for citizenship. Their activities were directed against the four great enemies of human kind, namely, disease, ignorance, poverty and vice, and the State wholeheartedly co-operated with them. He exhorted the Indian Youth to realise its responsibiliiets to the Motherland.

Prof. Ratnaswamy, M.L.A., who presided said that the object of education should not be to train young men for Government service which had become, next to agriculture, the greatest industry in India, but it should make them practical men and good citizens as in Australia and other countries.—A. P.

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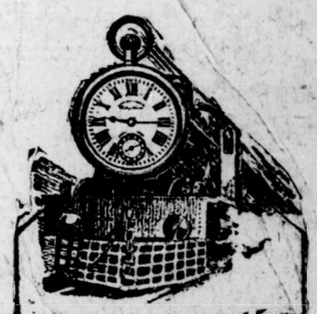

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